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PRESS SCORES LATEST REACTION TO POLISH CRISIS

BTA Cites NARODNA ARMIYA

AU191440 Sofia BTA in English 0853 GMT 19 Sep 81

["'No' to the Provocative Acts Against Socialism"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Sep (BTA)--In a commentary NARODNA ARMIYA stresses that the reactionary forces' provocative anti-socialist acts in the "Solidarity" trade union and above all its "appeal towards the peoples of Eastern Europe" are met with resolute resistance on the part of the working people in the socialist community countries.

The newspaper points that at the "Solidarity" congress the counter-revolutionary claims towards the power and the present socialist social system in Poland have been openly declared. "The congress has turned itself not into a socialist workers' trade union forum but into an overt anti-communist and anti-Soviet rallying point," NARODNA ARMIYA writes.

The newspaper notes that "the appeal to the peoples of Eastern Europe" constitutes a gross interference in the socialist countries' internal affairs and a flagrant political provocation against the socialist countries.

"Under the transparent verbal phraseology the socialist countries' workers are called for leading a struggle for transforming the socialist, political and social structures now existing, NARODNA ARMIYA goes further on. Thus this "appeal" in its core is an attempt at direct exporting the counter-revolution beyond Poland's borders in to the other socialist countries."

In conclusion the newspaper emphasizes that "the appeal" cannot but be perceived as a counter-revolutionary lampoon aimed at destabilizing the working class and society's situation in the countries of the real socialism.

Anti-Soviet Slogans

AU191455 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Telephone report from RABOTNICHESKO DELO Warsaw correspondent Angel Bonev--recorded]

[Text] This morning I passed through Warsaw's main street [name indistinct]. On the walls of the buildings a large number of posters [words indistinct]. Many of them contain malicious anti-Soviet phrases. At Solidarity headquarters, on (Mazowszie) Street, materials and documents are being printed which are very liberally interpreting, not to say falsifying, various facts of World II--in contrast to the truth about mutual relations between the Soviet Union and Poland. Quite understandable is the concern of the Soviet people as regards this anti-Soviet propaganda, which is being conducted with impunity. There have been such manifestationsin the past, but they were justified as the excesses of irresponsible hooligans. Now it is obvious that this is all part of a widespread, very well coordinated anti-Soviet campaign. Its goal is to discredit the first socialist state in the world and the very idea of socialism. A great part of the Polish working people fully share the apprehensions of the Soviet people. The metallurgical workers of the Warszawa plant insist that the Solidarity trade union, under whose protection the counterrevolution is actively working, should stop all political activities. The party aktiv of this plant adopted a resolution demanding that the government should take energetic actions without any concessions whatsoever. The party aktiv workers state that the Constitution gives them the absolute right to defend their own achievements. An increasing number of Polish people are becoming aware of the truth.

But this is no longer enough, since counterrevolution, which is advancing side by side with this anti-Soviet campaign, must meet the resolute resistance of the government and of all society.

Polish Public Opinion

AU192028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 Sep 81

[BTA correspondent report from Warsaw--read by announcer]

[Text] The declaration of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo is the main focus of attention for the Polish puolic. Many basic party and trade union organizations at their meetings and rallies adopted decisions and resolutions in connection with the dangerous situation in the country resulting from the antisocialist and anti-Soviet activities of the extremist Solidarity leaders and from the decisions adopted at the so-called "congress" of this organization held in Gdansk.

At the joint committee of the bureau of the PZPR plant committee and secretaries of factory and workshop party committees in the large Poznan metal processing plant [name indistinct], a resolution was adopted which draws attention at the danger of an escalation of antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda conducted by certain Solidarity circles. The bureau of the PZPR organization at the (?Ursus) plant declares that the political adventurism and the attempts of the counterrevolutionary forces which have found protection in the Solidarity leadership and are trying to destroy the socialist system in Poland must be energetically opposed.

The largest plant party organization in the country, the Lenin plant in Nova Huta, adopted a decision which points out that "we not only have the right, but the obligation to declare ourselves against the attacks addressed against the party, the government and Poland's international alliances; at the same time, we must denounce the anti-Soviet campaign which is fanned and provoked by certain Solidarity leaders."

At a conference held with the participation of all representatives of provincial organizations of the Polish Women's Union, the declaration of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo against the spreading of confusion and alarm, against the fanning of the struggle for power was supported. The leadership of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, composed of veterans of World War II, published an appeal to the Polish people calling on the entire nation, the political parties, the trade union movement, the youth organizations and all public organizations to show common sense and courage in evaluating the situation and warning that the danger of an international struggle and of an isolation of the Polish state from the peoples of the socialist community really exists.

A number of other party, trade union and youth organizations as well as the leading bodies of numerous public and mass organizations throughout the country have also adopted resolutions and decisions against the antipeople activities of the Solidarity extremists.

The resolutions of workers collectives insist that the PZPR Central Committee and the government should adopt resolute measures against the forces of counterrevolution in order to put an end to the political crisis in the country which has been going on for over a year.

A session of the Polish Council of Ministers discussed the extremely complicated and dangerous situation in the country, which has considerably worsened after the first stage of the Solidarity trade union congress.

The participants at the session reportedly pointed out that the anti-Soviet campaign of the Solidarity leaders and of the counterrevolutionary forces quite definitely reveals the adventurous character of such actions.

They threaten the independent existence of the Polish state, its border, established after World War II, and the balance of forces in Europe. The Polish Government and all organs of the people's government are obliged to decisively defend the socialist state and the people's and country's interests against the dangerous actions of counterrevolutionary forces.

The council of Ministers of Poland reportedly declared that any agreement whatsoever with these forces is out of the question. These forces are relying on confrontation and undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland. Such forces must and will be resolutely resisted by the government and people's organs. The government shares the evaluation of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo declaration and states that in case of need, it will use all means at its disposal. The Polish Council of Ministers discussed the practical measures whose implementation will be necessary for the defense of socialism and of the Polish state's and people's interests.

BOZHINOV RETURNS FROM WARSAW ECONOMIC TALKS

AU191935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Warsaw today. He is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Polish Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Comrade Bozhinov participated in the 20th session of the committee.

ZAREV VISITS MOSCOW, MEETS BAYBAKOV, TALYZIN

AU191647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, visited Moscow. He met Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee (Gosplan). The two chairmen discussed issues of bilateral cooperation.

During his 2-day tay in Moscow, Kiril Zarev, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Soviet-Bulgarian Government Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, met Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is chairman of the Soviet side of the committee. They discussed issues of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

ZHIVKOV MEETS GREEK PARTY LEADER FLORAKIS

AU181927 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 Sep (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP met Mr Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece who arrived on a short visit to Bulgaria.

During the talks held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders informed themselves of the BCP and the Greek Communist Party's activity and exchanged views on topical international matters and on the integrational communist and workers movement, attaching special importance to the necessity of strengthening and consolidating the unity of the communists and of all the democratic and progressive forces in the struggle for peace, against the attempts of the imperialists to strain the international tension.

Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed the highlights of the foreign policy activity Bulgaria pursues aimed at strengthening the cooperation among the states and the peoples in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world.

On his part Mr Harilaos Florakis laid emphasis on the active and consistent policy pursued by the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria which is a factor for the Balkans' stability, for their turning into a zone of peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

In this connection secretary general of the Greek Communist Party gave high assessment to BCP's peace initiatives set forth from the rostrum of its 12th congress.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Harilaos Florakis expressed special satisfaction with the ascending development of Bulgaro-Greek relations, the further deepening and expanding of which is in the interest of the two neighbouring peoples, in the interest of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

The two party leaders expressed their deep concern over the exacerbation of the international situation. They emphasized that the American administration's course aimed at manufacturing the neutron bomb and at deploying medium-range missiles in Europe for the North American imperialism's gaining military superiority is posing a serious threat to world peace and is confronting mankind to the real threat of nuclear catastrophe.

They pointed to the necessity of strengthening the unity of action on the part of the communists in Europe in the struggle for peace, for further strengthening and unity of the international communist and workers movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Harilaos Florakis expressed BCP and GCP'f firm determination to continue their efforts aimed at uniting the people's masses, all the progressive forces in the struggle for preserving peace and detente.

They gave high assessment to the development of the traditional fraternal ties and relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party and reaffirmed the two parties' readiness to strengthen and promote them in the future on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism, in the two neighbouring countries' interest, in the name of peace in the Balkans and in the world.

Florakis Concludes Visit

AU191939 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Charilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, left Bulgaria after a brief working visit at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

PDRY LEADER ARRIVES ON VACATION, MEETS ZHIVKOV

Talks With Zhivkov 19 Sep

AU192048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] arrived on vacation in our country at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council.

Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was received with military honors and by Comrade Todor Zhivkov. During their meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two party and state leaders briefed each other on the activities of the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party, on the work of the two countries' governments and discussed certain topical international issues and the worldwide revolutionary movement.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov reported on the tasks which the communists and all working people are dealing with at the present stage of development in connection with the implementation of the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

He dwelt on the successes achieved in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria and on the party's and the government's foreign policy.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad reported on the work of the Yemeni Socialist Party and of the Government of Democratic Yemen, on the tasks stemming from the party's second extraordinary congress, as well as on the foreign policy measures of Democratic Yemen aimed at the consolidation of world peace, at a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The two party and state leaders expressed their great concern over the intensified military and political pressure exerted by the imperialist forces upon the independent African countries. They denounced the persistent South African aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the other neighbor countries, and once more reaffirmed the two parties' and countries' solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed their satisfaction with the hitherto favorable development of party and state relations between the two parties and countries and expressed the readiness of the BCP and the Yemeni Socialist Party to continue to devote their efforts to intensify and expand these relations on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of the two friendly peoples, in the interest of peace and security throughout the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at the Boyana Residence tonight. The dinner, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Grisha Filipov, Georgi Yordanov and Milko Balev, as well as by heads of BCP Central Committee departments, ministers and high-ranking Central Committee functionaries.

More on Talks

AU192050 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Sep (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the Skate Council met and had talks with Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic who is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov.

During the meeting which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders and heads-of-state mutually informed themselves of the activity of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Yemen Socialist Party and of the two countries' governments. They also discussed some topical international matters and questions related to the world revolutionary movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's steady position of principle in support to the struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and defeatism, for liberating all the territories, occupied by Israel in 1968 [as received] and for restoring the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and their right to establish an independent state of their own on a Palestinian land. The Bulgarian first party leader and head-of-state gave high assessment to the foreign policy pursued by the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, to its stand of principle on the questions related to resolving the Middle East crisis.

Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad informed of the foreign policy activity of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic aimed at strengthening the world peace, at just and stable resolving of the Middle East crisis.

In this connection the foreign policy initiatives are in support to the USSR proposal for convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned. He gave high assessment to BCP and Bulgaria's active foreign policy aimed at establishing goodneighbourly relations and at turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, at strengthening the peace in Europe and in the world. Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad thanked the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the whole Bulgarian people for the steady support they render to the Arab peoples, to the "steadiness and confrontation front" in the struggle against the plans of imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces in the Middle East, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf.

The two party leaders and heads-of-state expressed deep concern over the exacerbation of the international situation through the fault of the USA and the other imperialist and hegemonist forces and sharply condemned the USA militarist policy pursued in the different regions of the world. They resolutely condemned the North American government's decision to go ahead with the production of the neutron weapon which poses a new threat to the world peace. Discussing the situation in the Middle East, they took a stand against Israel's mounting aggressive acts against the Arab countries and the growing USA interference in their internal affairs. They also stood against the American military reinforcement in the Middle East.

The two party leaders and heads-of-state expressed serious concern over the growing military pressure of the imperialist forces on the independent African countries, they condemned the continuing overt aggression of the South African racists against Angola and the other adjacent countries and stressed once again two countries and parties' solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism.

PORTUGUESE CP'S CARLOS COSTA VISIT REPORTED

AU181824 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 18 Sep (BTA)--Mr Carlos Costa, member of the Political Commission and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, visited Bulgaria from September 13 through 18, 1981, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

During his stay in the country Mr Carlos Costa was received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and by Messrs Dimitur Stanishev and Milko Balev, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party.

In the talks which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, news and views were exchanged on topical issues related to the activity of the communist parties of Bulgaria and Portugal, as well as to that of the international communist and workers' movement and the situation in the world at present. The possibilities for further promotion of the fraternal relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and in the interests of the friendship and the fruitful cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Portuguese people, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Portugal, were discussed and concrete initiatives were mapped out for their furthering in the future.

COOPERATION PACT WITH NICARAGUA SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU191645 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Sep (BTA)--Today the Patriotic Front of the Revolution in Nicaragua and Bulgaria's National Council of the Fatherland Front signed their first cooperation agreement.

The document which has a three-year term of duration provides for the maintenance of the two organisations' regular contacts and the raising of the two organisations' and the peoples' cooperation on a higher level.

In it the Fatherland Front and the Patriotic Front's firm determination to cooperate in strengthening peace and progress in the whole world is expressed. The two organisations resolutely stand for strengthening the unity of action of the socialist community countries, the developing countries and all the progressive forces fighting against imperialism, expansionism and the reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Patriotic Front's delegation was on a visit here from September 16 through 19. Its members, representatives of the four organisations belonging to the front had talks with the Fatherland Front's delegation, with Mr Petur Tanchev, the Bulgarian Agrarian Union's chairman and first vice-president of the State Council, in the National Assembly and in the Central Council of the Trade Unions.

Today, before their departure, they expressed satisfaction with what they have learned and seen in Bulgaria. They attached special importance to the contacts established with the Fatherland Front and gave high assessment to the front's contribution to the successes achieved by Bulgaria in the name of the Bulgarian people's prosperity and of its social development. In their opinion the experience accumulated by the most mass social and political organisation in Bulgaria will be very useful for them in their work aimed at building the new life in Nicaragua.

CHILEAN PARTY LEADER CORVALAN ENDS VISIT

AU181855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, left our country. He visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

AU191521 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Sofia, 19 Sep (BTA)--Today Mr Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of Bulgaria left for New York to take participation in the 36th session of the UN General Assembly.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES TSEDENBAL ON BIRTHDAY

AU201527 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium of the MPR on the occasion of Comrade Tsendenbal's 65th birthday.

ZHIVKOV EXPRESSES THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU191735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent the following letter to BTA:

On the occasion of my 70th birthday and of the second time that I have been awarded the title "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," as well on the occasion of the highest Soviet decoration--the Lenin order--which was presented to me, as well as on the occasion of high decorations bestowed upon me by other fraternal socialist states, I have received hundreds of greetings letters and telegrams.

The BCP Central Committee, the leading organs and organizations of the BCP, the leading bodies of the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the leaderships and organizations of the BNAU, [Bulgarian National Agrarian Union], of the fatherland Front, of the Bulgarian trade unions, of the Dimitrov Kosomol, the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship societies, creative unions, collectives of plants, enterprises and agroindustrial complexes, hundreds of public institutions, educational institutions, and administrative organs, universities, the leadership and collectives of the Ministry of National Defense, of the construction forces, of the Ministry of the Interior have conveyed to me exceptionally cordial and fraternal greetings and best wishes. Meetings and rallies of working people have taken place in my native province and in many other parts of the country. Our missions abroad and compatriots living abroad, communists and citizens of our country, my fellow workers and comrades in arms, thousands of workers, agricultural toilers, public figures, artists and cultural leaders, young boys and girls--they all congratulated me. Cordial greetings were conveyed to me on the same occasion by central committees and first leaders of communist and workers parties, by state leaders of the socialist community countries, by leaders of a number of states and governments, of parties and organizations, by political figures, scientists and cultural figures, by many friends of Bulgaria throughout the world.

Through BTA, I am expressing my most heartfelt gratitude, my deep acknowledgement to every individual and all those who on my 70th birthday found such moving words with which to express their respect and affection. I accept all congratulations from abroad, from nearby and distant countries, as an expression of respect for the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for the Bulgarian people, who are a creative nation, for their heroic past, for their present achievements in the field of material and cultural life, for the consistent and constructive policy of our party and state devoted to understanding, cooperation and friendship among peoples, to detente and lasting peace.

I accept all congratulations from our motherland addressed to me as a bright manifestation and testimony of the infinite trust of our heroic people in the BCP, to whose sacred and immaculate cause I have devoted all my conscious life, all my strength and abilities. I accept all congratulations addressed to me, as one more eloquent example for the unity and cohesion of our people rallied around the Leninist general line of the BCP, as an expression of their will and resolve to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

I would like to assure you dear comrades and friends, that your trust and affection in the BCP, the Central Committee and me personally inspire me, they give me strength and vigor so that I may continue to work as indefatigably as ever in the future for the progress and prosperity of our beloved motherland, for the expansion and intensification of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CPSU, the USSR and the other socialist countries, for the unity of the international communist and workers movement, for the cohesion of all democratic and progressive forces, for the triumph of peace in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Zhivkov Thanks Brezhnev

AU181900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing his gratitude for the cordial congratulations on his 70th birthday and for receiving the Lenin order, the highest Soviet decoration presented to him on this occasion, as well as for the fraternal good wishes.

The telegram expresses gratitude for the high evaluation given to Comrade Zhivkov's activities. Comrade Zhivkov attributes this evaluation to our Bulgarian Blagoev and Dimitrov-like communist party, to the victory of socialist revolution and to the triumph of socialism in our country, to the working efforts and enthusiasm of thousands of Bulgarian communists and of the entire people.

In closing his telegram, Comrade Todor Zhivkov reassures Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet communists and all Soviet people, that he will continue to work as loyally as before for new achievements in socialism in Bulgaria, for further strengthening the sacred and indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, for the consolidation of the entire socialist community, for the unity of action of the international communist and workers movement, for our common communist cause, for detente, for peace and social progress throughout the world.

Polish Leader's Greetings

AU161220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, has received the following message from Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, on your 70th birthday, we send you cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic and on our personal behalf.

Your life as a noted figure of the Bulgarian and international communist movement, who since your youth have struggled to implement the ideas of social justice and international solidarity of the working people evokes recognition and respect in Poland.

Your continuous and fruitful party and state activity is closely connected with the comprehensive development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which crowned the best traditions and values created during the 1,300-year history of the Bulgarian state.

We highly value your personal contribution to developing the comprehensive relations between our fraternal parties, states and peoples.

On your birthday we wish you, dear Comrade Zhivkov, further successes in your highly responsible activity, good health and all the best in your personal life.

BRIEFS

SCHOOL NAMED AFTER ZHIVKOVA--The 30th uniform secondary polytechnical school in Sofia Dimitrov Rayon celebrated the beginning of the school year in a particularly festive mood today. The school adopted Lyudmila Zhivkova, "the outstanding internationalist and ardent patriot, the meritorious cultural worker, who devoted all her life to the victory of humanitarian ideals and who greatly contributed to the development of education and of comprehensively educated personalities" as its patroness. The "Lyudmila Zhivkova" school greeted 800 students today and the festive ceremony was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary; Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee; Aleksandur Fol, minister of education; and Milcho Germanov, first deputy chairman of the culture committee, as well as other officials. In his greeting address Comrade Aleksandur Lilov wished the students success in their studies so as to be worthy of their great patroness. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 81 AU]

NEED SEEN FOR POLISH GOVERNMENT FIRMNESS IN CRISIS

Government Lacks Resolve

LD200942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Jiri Cedrovsky weekly international affairs commentary]

[Excerpt] Antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces banded together in the so-called Solidarity and in other organizations have escalated their efforts to seize power in Poland. The thesis for a constructive dialogue which they have used as a shield has been torn to shreds. A strike alert has been declared and Walesa's trade unions are threatening to extend strikes even further in the coming days.

These steps have been and continue to be accompanied by an increasingly furious and hysterical anti-Soviet campaign. Observers in Poland time and again this week reported increasing attacks against the Soviet Union and its foreign and domestic policy. One of these outrages was the so-called message to the people of Eastern Europe, adopted by the congress of Walesa's trade unions in Gdansk. It is no less than an attempt to export counterrevolution. There was also the desecration of a memorial to fallen Soviet soldiers and the vilification of the selfless help which the Soviet Union gives to Poland.

It has become clear in the last few days that the official Polish bodies are not acting with sufficient firmness against the outrages perpetrated by counterrevolutionary elements. This was pointed out by the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw, Boris Aristov, who spoke with the highest Polish officials at the request of the Soviet Union. After all, it is quite evident that the lack of resolve displayed by the official Polish bodies in halting the hostile campaign against the Soviet Union diminished their own authority among millions of honest Polish working people and causes concern among the true friends of the Polish people, particularly among their allies.

End 'Antisocialist License'

LD190825 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] "The Need for a Resolute Course" is the title of a commentary devoted to the current situation in Poland, carried by RUDE PRAVO. It notes that for more than a year the entire progressive world has been following with serious concern the deepening political and economic crisis in Poland. And all upright Polish people are aware of the fact that without the enormous material assistance from the USSR there would be hunger in Poland, and not a few industrial enterprises would stand idle. It is, therefore, natural in the light of these facts--stresses the author--that the entire progressive world follows both with surprise and indignation how, in the face of these facts, a high wave of anti-Sovietism has been surging across Poland for months.

At the congress of the Walesa trade unions, true floods of anti-Soviet leaflets were disseminated, and various meetings which are being organized by the Walesa trade unions in a programmed manner have an anti-Soviet content too. What is involved is a psychological preparation for the implementation of Kuron's so-called Polish revolution whose foreign program includes severing Poland's bonds of alliance, above all with the USSR, says the author.

He stresses in conclusion that the USSR, which gave such enormous sacrifices for the liberation of Poland and is a guarantee of its sovereignty and security, of its socialist development, demands quite justifiably that an end should be put to antisocialist license in Poland.

Support for Soviet Union

LD191048 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 19 Sep 81

["Indecision"--CTK headline]

[Text] Prague, 19 Sep (CTK)--The Soviet Union, which made huge sacrifices to liberate Poland and guarantees its sovereignty, security and socialist development, has full right to demand a halt to anti-Soviet excesses in Poland," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

"The Polish strategists of anti-communism believe that they can bring their counter-revolution to the 'victorious end' and even to export it. They want to paralyse the bodies of people's power, to install a rule of injustice and psychological and physical terror, and to implement their course on the wave of extreme nationalism.

"The Polish bodies concerned do not take sufficiently resolute steps against this fifth column, unfortunately. This reduces the authority and prestige of these bodies in the eyes of millions of upright Polish people. This fact is the main reason for the deep worries of the friends of the Polish people over developments in Poland," RUDE PRAVO said.

Soviet Envoy Meeting Noted

LD182005 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Poland, Boris Aristov, has visited in Warsaw Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski. Acting on behalf of the Soviet leadership, he pointed to the fact that counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are waging a menacing slander campaign against the foriegn and domestic policy of the Soviet Union. The Soviet ambassador stressed that anti-Sovietism is penetrating in the people and into various fields of social life in Poland, including ideological, cultural and educational. The first part of Solidarity's congress in Gdansk served as a rostrum for spreading insults against the Soviet Union all over the country. Anti-Soviet elements continue to deface monuments to Soviet soldiers, hundreds of thousands of whom laid down their lives for the freedom and independence of the Polish people.

The Soviet ambassador stated that the Polish authorities have so far failed to take [word indistinct] measures to halt this hostile campaign against the Soviet Union, with whom Poland is linked in friendly ties of alliance. The Soviet leadership expresses the conviction that the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government will take resolute measures regarding [words indistinct] to stop the hostile anti-Soviet actions.

HAIG BERLIN SPEECH 'DISTRACTS' FROM U.S. ACTIONS

AU180955 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Sep 81 p 7

[Commentary by RUDE PRAVO's Hanoi correspondent Bohuslav Borovicka: "Haig Cries 'Stop Thief!'"]

[Text] In his Sunday speech in West Berlin, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig among other things informed his audience about apprehension over the fact that, according to his words, lethal chemical weapons were used in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. He charged the "Soviet Union and its allies" with being the initiators of what he called "illegal and inhuman activities."

The U.S. secretary has again overdone things considerably. Last year the UN experts' commission established that in certain regions of South Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea the soil is indeed unusually contaminated by dangerous poisonous substances.

Who is to blame for this? When all is said and done, even General Haig himself, who personally participated in the U.S. dirty war in Indochina. In the sixties, U.S. aircraft dropped more than 100,000 tons of chemicals with long-term destructive effects on South Vietnam alone, chemicals which even now are not only killing Vietnamese peasants but also former U.S. soldiers who came into contact with these substances. Hence, General Haig is indeed a competent person to speak of such matters. He has first-hand knowledge of all this. It is also well known in the case of Afghanistan that counterrevolutionary gangs used chemical grenades for their diversionist actions which they had received from the United States.

It is not at all an unusual practice for the U.S. administration to shout "stop thief," when it feels the need to distract attention from actions for which it is reasonable. General Haig has now demonstrated that he possesses the required quantity of brazenness for such a job.

CPCZ, GOVERNMENT APPROVES REPORT ON HUSAK'S VISITS

LD182200 Prague CTK in English 1907 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 18 Sep (CTK)--The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and the Government discussed and approved a report on the results of the official visit by Czechoslovak party and state delegation, led by party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen on September 7-14.

The two bodies appreciated the warm welcome accorded to the Czechoslovak delegation, the mutual understanding during talks on issues of interest to both sides and the full identity of views on the future development of bilateral relations and on international problems and ways of their solution.

The party Presidium and the government stressed that the visit reflected Czechoslovakia's solidarity with and support for the people of the three countries in their effort to build a new society on the basis of social justice and territorial integrity, and to counter the attacks of world imperialism. They also highly appreciated the importance of the visit for consolidating the unity and cooperation of progressive forces in Arab and African states with the socialist community in the joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, for peace and security in the whole world.

SYRIAN CP DELEGATION ENDS VISIT; STATEMENT ISSUED

LD201418 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] A joint statement was published today on the friendly visit of a delegation of the Syrian Communist Party, headed by Khalid Bakdash, general secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation was visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. The Syrian guests had talks with a CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee. Both sides favorably appraised the existing state of bilateral cooperation in all spheres and came out in favor of its future expansion. They also declared that the liberation of all occupied Arab territories and securing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is the only possible road to a just and lasting peace in the Arab world.

Both sides declared their support for the initiative of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev for the organization of an international conference with the participation of the PLO. Both sides stated their concern at the dangerous decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in some West European countries and called for the decision to be rescinded.

The representatives of the two communist parties stressed that in the present international situation, characterized by the upsurge of reactionary and imperialist forces, led by the United States, the struggle against these dangerous trends must be reinforced and activated and the action of all progressive forces in the world has to be united.

At the end of the visit Comrade Vasil Bilak and Khalid Bakdash signed an agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Syrian Communist Party.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES MPR LEADER ON 65TH BIRTHDAY

AU201523 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 81 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Y. Tsedenbal"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Sep (CTK)--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has sent Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, a congratulatory letter on his 65th birthday on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, Czechoslovak people and himself, in which he wished Tsedenbal good health, personal satisfaction and further successes in the work of building the socialist society.

The communists and working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia, the letter reads in part, cherish profound respect for you--an outstanding MPR statesman and party figure, loyal to the interests of the people of your country, a consistent internationalist and struggler for world peace and progress throughout the world. They highly value your personal share in the results which the Mongolian people, under MPR leadership, are achieving in building socialism in their fatherland and in strengthening its international authority, as well as your efforts to consolidate unity and cooperation among the countries of the socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

We sincerely respect you as a friend of Socialist Czechoslovakia and of our country's working people, the letter notes in conclusion, and appreciate your contribution to developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our two parties and countries, between the Czechoslovak and Mongolian peoples.

NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM VIEWS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

AU191825 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee Has Held a Meeting; People's Full Support for the CPCZ Policy"]

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK)--A mighty wave of opposition has welled up among our people throughout the country against the militarist decision of the U.S. administration to manufacture and stockpile neutron weapons. The CSSR National Front Central Committee has already received almost 8,000 protest resolutions, many of which have been signed by thousands of citizens. Moreover, our working people are protesting against the provocative so-called message to the nations of Eastern Europe issued by Walesa's trade unions. These spontaneous manifestations are accompanied by expressions of the Czechoslovak people's full support for the policy of the CPCZ, the National Front, the peace efforts of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. The Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee noted this when its session opened in Prague yesterday.

CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES SOCIALIST TASKS AT UN SESSION

LD201826 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep (CTK)--The main task of the socialist countries at the 36th UN General Assembly is to act against the destructive policy of imperialism, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA on Saturday before leaving for New York to attend the session.

This includes exposure of the real causes of deterioration of the international sitation and those who are to blame for it, proposing of solutions to the existing problems.

Of special singificance for successful implementation of the joint line of countries of the socialist community will be the strengthening of cooperation with states of the Non-aligned Movement, especially in the crucial issues of averting war and halting the arms race. "The response of these countries to the Soviet peace proposals indicates that it is possible to count on their support which should be further developed."

Czechoslovakia will also support in the 36th UN General Assembly the constructive proposals of other countries insofar as they help preserve peace, solve the problems of disarmament and ensure international security.

Bohuslav Chnoupek added that the Czechoslovak delegation will submit to the 36th General Assembly a resolution, a followup of its earlier draft of the declaration in international cooperation for attaining the objectives of disarmament adopted by the 34th General Assembly. The new draft elaborates in detail the ideas of the declaration as they point out the importance of international cooperation and the political will of states to start meaningful disarmament talks aimed at halting the arms race and attaining concrete results in disarmament.

The Czechoslovak delegation will actively support the Soviet proposal for signing an international treaty banning the placing of any weapons in outer space. It considers this proposal to be of extraordinary importance for preventing the growing danger of militarization of outer space. Another important task for the Czechoslovak delegation will be its active participation in the solution of all other issues, including those related to the latest aggressions of imperialism and its allies against nonaligned countries.

DZUR MEETS WITH MILITARY GRADUATES 16 SEP

LD161722 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Minister of National Defense, General Martin Dzur met in Prague today with the best graduates of advanced military schools. Comrade Martin Dzur stressed in his speech that the present international situation, primarily the arms race promoted by the militarist circles of leading imperialists states, forces us to continue efforts to stregnthen the defense capacity of the country and to further perfect the building up of the Czechoslovak People's Army which is an indivisible part of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact. General Dzur also pointed out the growing importance of the preparation of highly specialized military cadres.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN MINISTRY OFFICIAL--In Prague on 14 September, Jaroslav Knizka, CSSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Alfred Cahen, general director in the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of consultations between the two ministries. They assessed "topical international political questions and prospects of further developing mutual relations." [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

DW181359 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1920 GMT 17 Sep 81

["Excerpts" from reporter Jung interview with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, in Mexico; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you consider the greatest threat of our future?

[Answer] At present I consider nuclear armament the greatest threat of our future. We have agreed, also in our talks here in Mexico City, particularly with President Portillo, that everything must be done to ban this danger of mankind.

[Question] There are signs indicating that a talk between both German states is in the offing. Do you see a possibility to get something going despite the hardening of relations between the two big blocs?

[Answer] I see very well an opportunity to get something going if one renounced the deployment of new American medium-range missiles, in accordance with the Brussels missile decision.

[Question] Will there be talks between you and Federal Chancellor Schmidt this year?

[Answer] I said at the Leipzig Fair: Lord only knows. I have nothing to add to that.

[Question] Do you believe that a solution of this confrontation must take place between the two blocs, or is there some leeway, say for the central European states?

[Answer] Well, first there is the worldwide leeway--we have the United Nations and the Security Council for that. In addition there exist great opportunities to make some headway in the Vienna negotiations or the Geneva negotiations, but of decisive importance is, naturally, the resumption of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate on all problems. We are now waiting for the serious preparedness of the United States to go to the negotiation table.

ARMY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MEXICO CITY

AU192123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Mexico City (ADN)--On Tuesday, Division Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, minister of national defense of the United Mexican States, received for a friendly talk in Mexico City Col Gen Horst Stechbarth, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the National People's Army [NVA] ground forces.

During the meeting, the GDR deputy minister of defense, who heads an NVA delegation, conveyed friendly greetings from Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, which were cordially reciprocated by Division Gen Galvan Lopez.

The Mexican defense minister assessed the visit of the NVA delegation as an expression of the continuously deepening friendly relations between the two states, peoples and armies, which were given new stimuli by the recent visit of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

The talk was attended by Col Jura Hoffmann, GDR military, naval and air force attache in the United Mexican States.

The NVA delegation headed by Colonel General Stechbarth participated in the ceremonies marking the 171st anniversary of Mexico's independence.

HEINZ HOFFMANN RECEIVES CUBAN AIR FORCE CHIEF

LD210918 East Berlin International Service in German 0845 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Defense Minister, received for a friendly talk in Berlin on Monday Division Gen Julio Regueiro Casas, Cuban vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and chief of the Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense. Regueiro Casas heads a delegation of the Cuban Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense, invited by the GDR defense minister. Today the delegation ended its GDR visit lasting several days.

During the cordial meeting at the Defense Ministry the ministers briefed each other on the efforts in the two fraternal armed forces for great achievements in the protection of the socialist achievements the resolutions of their 10th SED Congress and of the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress. Thus, at the side of the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, and in the face of the adventurous policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialsim, primarily the United States and NATO, they will meet their internationalist responsibility of safeguarding peace.

OSKAR FISCHER MEETS WITH WALDHEIM IN NEW YORK

LD182348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1847 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] United Nations, New York, 18 Sep (ADN correspondent)--On the eve of the start of the general debate of the 36th United Nations General Assembly, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim met on Friday at the UN headquarters in New York for the traditional exchange of views. The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, concerned the main questions to be discussed by this year's General Assembly

The two sides agreed in the assessment of the international situation. Dr Kurt Waldheim referred to his annual report in which he gave a critical assessment of the present international situation.

The GDR foreign minister expressed the hope that the United Nations will raise its important voice regarding the threatening arms race in the world. Especially in view of the unceasing attempts to fan tensions and to promote the arms drive course, the world organization is facing great responsibility in safeguarding peace, continuing the course of detente and promoting dialogue.

Oskar Fischer expressed the view that the United National will have to use all its weight and authority in order to shake up the world conscience and to inspire specific campaigns against the peace-endangering development in the world. He pointed out that the dangers of the arms buildup course started by NATO in 1978 and since increased are worrying mankind increasingly, and that a strong movement of the most diverse forces against the arms buildup is beginning to form.

Fischer conveyed to Dr Waldheim cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were equally cordially reciprocated by Dr Waldheim.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Fischer held a meeting with Ismat al-Qitani (Iraq), president of the 36th United Nations General Assembly, wishing him well for successful work in his responsible office. He assured the Iraqi diplomat that the GDR will continue its efforts to ensure that the world organization's power is employed to ensure that peace and detente become the dominant trends. Ismat al-Qitani stressed that in view of the setbacks noted he is grateful for the GDR's willingness to help actively to resolve the tasks of the 36th United Nations General Assembly in order to stop and reverse this fateful trend.

In a further talk today Dr Carlos P. Romulo, president of the Security Council and Philippines minister of foreign affairs, thanked the GDR foreign minister for the GDR's active work in the Security Council which is always directed at safeguarding peace. The two foreign ministers noted with satisfaction the well-developing bilateral relations which, since Erich Honecker's state visit to the Philippines in 1977, have received a good impetus.

CPUSA SECRETARY GUS HALL CONTINUES VISIT

Visits College 19 Sep

LD191216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1038 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN)--Secretary General of the CPUSA Gus Hall today visited the SED Central Committee's Karl Marx Party College. The 800 students at the SED's highest center of learning, among them communists and freedom fighters from 19 countries, gave the U.S. workers' leader a tremendous welcome.

Gus Hall was accompanied by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Prof Hanna Wolf, rector of the party college and member of the SED Central Committee, warmly welcomed Gus Hall and presented him with a bunch of roses.

At the college, Gus Hall gave a lecture on current questions of the CPUSA's struggle against the arms drive and the total liquidation of the social welfare system by the Reagan administration.

Energy Plant Tour

LD190116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN)--Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, visited the Bergmann-Borsig enterprise today. The over 4,500 workers of this important energy plant construction enterprise cordially welcomed the American workers' leader who is currently staying in the GDR. In numerous conversations Gus Hall informed himself on the performance of the workers at the enterprise. Gus Hall was accompanied by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and other personages.

At a meeting attended by 3000 workers, Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk Executive, acknowledged Gus Hall as an outstanding leader of the communist world movement, as an unwavering and creative Marxist-Leninist, a "true friend of the Soviet Union and sincere ally in our fight for the further strengthening of socialism and the preservation and securing of peace."

Departs 21 Sep

LD210909 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0847 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN)--Gus Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States, and his wife, Elizabeth-Mary Hall, ended their several-day visit to the GDR this morning. They were cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee International Relations Department.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL

AU201525 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following congratulatory message to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, MPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR:

Dear Comrade Tsedenbal. On your 65th birthday I convey to you on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR people and myself the most cordial congratulations.

The GDR people think highly of you as an eminent Marxist-Leninist and a tested fighter of the international communist and worker's movement, who exerts all his strength for the benefit of his people, and for peace and socialism. The great progress of the Mongolian people in building the material-technological basis of socialism are most closely linked with your work.

On your day of honor we want to thank you and the entire fraternal Mongolian party for the great efforts in developing the fraternal friendship and ties between our parties and peoples.

We are most deeply convinced that our friendly relations and our fraternal solidarity will continue to strengthen and develop on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation to the benefit of our peoples and to the benefit of socialism.

Dear Comrade Tsedenbal, allow me to wish you best health and creative energy as well as further great successes in your responsible work at the head of the MPRP and in implementing the decisions of its 28th congress.

KRUEGER ON SYMPATHY, AID FOR ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION

AU192127 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The consistent solidarity support of socialist Ethiopia by the GDR citizens was affirmed by Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, in an ADN interview. On the occasion of the international week of solidarity with the Ethiopian revolution 12-18 September, he declared that GDR citizens were following "with sincere sympathy and interest the progress of the Ethiopian revolution," which is aimed at abolishing hunger and misery from the country's everyday life. It can always rely on the active support of the GDR in its endeavors, he said.

Kurt Krueger drew attention to the close cooperation with the Ethiopian Committee for Peace and Solidarity as well as to the GDR's growing material support to the African country. Ethiopia has received 200 tractors, diesel generators, tents, large-capacity kitchen equipment and medicine. Moreover, a repair workshop for agricultural machinery under construction which is being financed by an M6 million allotment from the anti-imperialist solidarity fund.

COURT SENTENCES 'CRIMINAL DAWID GANG AGENTS'

AU141348 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 11 September the Magdeburg Bezirk Court sentenced Berlin (West) residents Frank Springer and Michael Busch for crimes under section 105 of the Criminal Code involving misuse of the transit agreement to 6 years and 6 months and to 5 years imprisonment, respectively. As hired and paid agents of the criminal Dawid Gang they participated in subversive activities on the GDR transit routes, disguising themselves as tourists in accordance with their orders.

The agents received their instructions for carrying out their crimes from the professional criminal Harald Thiele, who is known to the court and is a leading member of the Dawid gang. The "Opel Ascona" car used for the crime and especially prepared for it by Busch and Thiele, with license plates B-HL 941, was impounded.

CHURCH SYNOD DISCUSSES EDUCATION, TRAVEL

LD191520 Hamburg DPA in Germ : 1212 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Guestrow, 19 Sep (A)--At the meeting of the Synod of the GDR Church Federation in Guestrow today, the wish for talks with state representatives on the question of communist education and the attendant discrimination against Christian children in education has been affirmed. In the discussion on the federation's working report and the address given on Friday by the outgoing president of the church federation, Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr, the restriction of free movement and travel opportunities for GDR citizens was also lamented. Today, in a closed session, the synod dealt with the suggestion by young Christians to substitute the possibility of a 2-year "social peace service" for the 18 months of military service or civilian service in construction units of the GDR Army.

Concerning the problem of communist education, Saxony Bishop Johannes Hempel said that in past talks between church and state on the subject, policy questions had not been dealt with. Eberhart Natho. church president of Anhalt-Dessau, also said that talks would at last have to be held on the kind of ideological bases being presented to children in school. Superintendent Ludwig Grosse from Saalfeld (Thuringia) said in this connection that it was high time for these questions to be discussed with representatives of the Education Ministry.

With reference to the statement of intent contained in the Helsinki Final Act, to grant more freedom of movement, Grosse lamented the restrictions of travel opportunities for GDR citizens. Last summer he had witnessed among a growing number of young people that "contrary to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act", they had been refused vacation trips to Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria. The restriction of "some free movement generally granted" was a "serious encroachment on a person's life, especially the life of a young person." Grosse posed the question: How could a young person learn to develop love of his homeland through external experiences "if he is not even allowed to visit socialist fraternal countries?" He also criticized the fact that no reasons were given for such decisions.

Bishop Schoenherr expressed the view that although travel was connected with risks, it would nevertheless have to be considered carefully whether the great number of those who got to know each other through travel was more important, or whether the "accidents" which might happen would be deemed to be so serious "that then the former is being prevented." Schoenherr said in this connection: "Meeting involves risks. But I believe that the path toward free affirmation of one's own situation must also involve risks."

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution of Nicaragua, which was in the GDR for a visit of several days at the invitation of the National Council of the GDR National Front, left the GDR on 16 September. The delegation had talks with Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the National Front, with other Presidium members of the National Council and with representatives of the GDR Solidarity Committee. According to a joint communique, the discussions centered on the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and their consistent implementation, the struggle for peace and international security and the struggle against the intensified arms course of the United States and NATO. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 81 p 2 AU]

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS CAIRO EMBASSY EXPULSION

AU211146 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 19 Sep 81 p 4

["Statement on a Measure by the Egyptian Government"]

[Text] MTI has been officially authorized to state the following:

With reference to absurd pretexts, the Egyptian Government, flouting the norms of international contacts, has expelled from the country a member of the staff of the Hungarian Embassy in Cairo. Cairo's allegations intended to justify this rude measure are baseless, offensive fabrications which slander the Hungarian People's Republic and serve the purpose of spoiling relations between the two countries and the international atmosphere. Our country has always striven to foster and develop traditional friendship between the Hungarian and Egyptian peoples. The responsibility for the consequences of Cairo's spiteful measure, which serves purposes contrary to that, devolves on the Egyptian Government.

PRESS, RALLIES, PROTEST SOLIDARITY APPEAL

Workers' Rallies

LD182057 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] In the next few minutes you will hear reports from our correspondents about the Budapest and Tiszaf-Oldvar rallies, whose participants expressed their deep concern about the dangerous escalation of social and political tension in Poland:

The slogan of this afternoon's rally at Tiszaf-Oldvar was: "We Reject the Call of Solidarity Addressed to Us." Cooperative Chairman Bela Szabo made a speech in the headquarters of the nationally famous Lenin Cooperative, in front of an audience of 500 representing the workers of collective farm and inhabitants of the community. He emphasized that the peasantry of Hungarian cooperative farms protest the Solidarity appeal made in Gdansk. Solidarity does not serve the interest of the nation or the people, but it obstructs by all means the realization of the Ninth PZPR Congress which secures the only possible way for the solution of the crisis. While the Ninth PZPR Congress proclaimed a policy of social concord, economic reform and the development of socialist democracy, the Solidarity congress chose confrontation.

(Janos Manyai), chief of the cattle unit, said the call made at Gdansk will not achieve its aim. He considered the fact that Solidarity made a public appeal of this nature to be scandalous, and expressed his hope that the Polish Party, with the leadership of the working class, will overcome the difficulties.

Another speaker at the rally was (Zsigmond Szalai), chief of the pig-breeding branch:

[Begin (Szalai) recording] In my opinion there is just one solution: they have to work. Instead of strikes and protests it would be better to work, because if they do not then the shops will remain empty. [end recording]

Laszlo Nemeth, secretary of KISZ, said that the socialist camp eases the problems of the Polish workers by giving moral and economic aid, but this also requires the Polish people's desire to act, including the Polish youth.

Finally, (Imre Bod) retired chairman of a cooperative and a state prize winner, read the standpoint of the rally at Tiszafdeldvar, in which they joined the standpoint of the workers rally at the Orion factory in Budapest and the intelligentsia rally in Szeged. The 35 years history of the cooperative movement proved to the members, to the workers in the community, that the basis of our balanced development, and of our personal prosperity, is responsible, diligent, everyday work, built on the basis of socialist property relations. The Hungarian peasantry wants to continue on this road, against the attack on state and cooperative property, the certainty of existence and the stand against a better tomorrow.

At the rally organized at the Hungarian optical factory, the workers of the district's plants and institutions and representatives of its political cultural and scientific life participated. They made known the appeal of the Solidarity trade union, addressed to the socialist countries of East Europe, in which they openly interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, among them Hungary. At the rally, workers and intellectuals made speeches. they expressed their opinions on the events in Poland and condemned Solidarity's aspirations. At the end of the rally, the participants accepted a standpoint which, among other things, contains the following: We, who live, work and study in the 12th district of Budapest, look toward Poland with deep concern and unease. We are fearful for the achievements of socialism so far obtained, because Poland's affairs are also our affairs. It fills us with unease that certain groups in fraternal Poland, the counterrevolutionary forces in the leadership of Solidarity, stand up against socialist authority with increasing aggressiveness and openness, and they further sharpen social tensions, they consciously try to weaken Poland's ties with its allies and the unity of the socialist countries, openly endangering the fate of Poland. The call of Solidarity at its congress addressed to us to follow their example, has evoked our indignation. We reject it. We appreciate the difficult position of the Polish communists and the Polish people, from which they can only emerge with a clear program and the resolute collaboration of the forces wanting socialist renewal. We support all those forces which struggle for the solution of the crisis, the defense of socialist achievements and their further development in Poland.

NEPSZAVA 'Rejects' Appeal

LD190854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 19 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] NEPSZAVA, The Hungarian trade union daily, publishes a detailed article on the Solidarity congress. In analysing the discussions it states that the appeal to the workers of East Europe has evoked outrage in Hungary. It is particularly offensive that the appeal evaluated our trade union movement and our country without any knowledge of the situation in Hungary and the activities of the trade unions, drawing conclusions which hitherto were made only by our class enemies. This message from Solidarity is an interference in the internal affairs of Hungarian society, and thus we reject it.

It would be reassuring for the Hungarian workers as well, if Solidarity were to struggle better and more successfully for socialist Poland, and if it were to serve the real interests of its membership more purposefully, serving socialist renewal, this is something that can be expected only from work and not from opposition to the workers' power, emphasizes the NEPSZAVA article.

OFFICIAL ON POLISH CRISIS' EFFECT ON TRADE

LD192146 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] The Polish crisis is having an adverse influence on Hungarian-Polish economic relations, but the Polish enterprises are striving to fulfill their basic delivery commitments. This is what Istvan Virag an assistant under secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, told our colleague Gyorgy Bernat.

[Begin recording] [Bernat] Amidst the present worsening circumstances of the Polish economy, when we hear of raw material shortages, strikes, stoppages, in what way, how can one make deals with the Polish partners?

[Virag] It is a fact that the current situation makes the conditions for cooperation more difficult. It makes long-term cooperation particularly difficult but it also affects concrete business activity.

For this reason we are encouraging our enterprises to seek direct links with Polish manufacturers, and foreign trade enterprises, and to strive first and foremost to set up deals which offer adequate security for both sides. In Hungarian-Polish trade unions, I see as the chief effect of the current situation the fact that we had to bring about our trade agreement for the year without plan coordination or a long-term agreement. In the absence of these things, we only managed to establish a 1981 agreement that is at a somewhat lower level than the 1980 protocol. At the same time it must be said that fulfillment of mutually undertaken commitments taking circumstances into consideration, is developing relatively well, even if we struggle with many difficulties and problems.

[Bernat] And what about the statement or opinion that the Polish side is unable to deliver? Is this true?

[Virag] The Polish enterprises are endeavoring to fulfill their basic commitments. [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE-LED SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD211038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] A Soviet parliamentary delegation has arrived in Hungary. The delegation of the Supreme Soviet is led by Eduard Shevardnadze, deputy of the Soviet of Nationalities and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party. The deputies were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR FINLAND

LD211106 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Sep (MTI)--Invited by the Finnish People's Democratic League, a Hungarian People's Front delegation left for Finland on Monday. It is led by Istvan Sarlos, secretary-general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front National Council and member of the HSWP Political Committee.

BERECZ RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH'S SALIHAH

JN180655 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest--Comrade Tawfiq Salihah, member of the [Ba'th] Regional Command and director of the Regional Organization Bureau, met in Budapest yesterday with Comrade Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Central Committee [title as heard] and chief of the MSZMP's Department of International Relations.

The Hungarian and Syrian ambassadors attended the meeting.

Discussion during the meeting revolved round relations of cooperation and friendship linking the two parties and states and the need to further develop and bolster these relations in the face of world imperialism and Zionism.

Comrade Berecz reiterated his country's support for the struggle of the Arab people in Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership. Comrade Berecz also conveyed the regards of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP's Central Committee, to President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's secretary general.

Comrade Tawfiq Salihah asserted that Syria would continue to confront the U.S. imperialist and Zionist plots and their tools, however great their plots and however diversified their parties and tools.

He expressed confidence that victory would be ours, since the will of the struggling peoples cannot be overcome. He added: We shall liberate our occupied territories and regain the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

FRIENDSHIP DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED WITH MOZAMBIQUE

LD170238 Budapest MTI in English 1831 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 16 September (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza, political commissar of the armed forces of Mozambique, Wednesday exchanged in Budapest the documents confirming the friendship and cooperation agreement of the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Mozambique which was signed on September 24, 1980 in Maputo. This agreement--the first of its kind in the history of the two countries--underlines the expansion of cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, culture and others and is also a manifestation of the fraternal solidarity of the two countries.

NICARAGUAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT RTUM SCHOOL

WA211108 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech 12 September 1981 carries on page 1 under the headline "Internationalism in Practice" an article by "VSV" on a RTUM (Revolutionary Trade Union Movement) seminar for Nicaraguan trade union functionaries currently held at a branch of the Antonin Zapotocky RTUM Central School located at the enterprise Spolana House of Culture in Neratovice.

According to the writer the 21 young trade union functionaries arrived in Czechoslovakia "not only to acquaint themselves with socialism in practice, but above all to learn." The article claims that "it is the first large group from that country...it is led by Lacayo Mario Roman." Also included in the group are two women, Manzanares Soza Lesbia, a secretary, and Aviles Paez Marcia, a technician. "During our visit, the other 18, Chacon Mata Augusto and others, were studying political economics."

Helping the Nicaraguans with their studies were Czech interpreters Dagmar Andersova, Violeta Buchlova and Jaroslava Cajova and an instructor Eng. Miroslav Varecha.

The group will spend six weeks in the CSSR; in addition to their studies, they will visit industrial enterprises and historical places. They will spend seven days in Slovakia, visiting among other places the F. Zupka Slovak Trade Union School. The seminar participants come from several Nicaraguan locations and include an economists, a welder, an accountant, a farmer, an electrician, a driver, a worker and a student.

Concluding the article, the writer says: "They are neither the first nor the last trade unionists from friendly countries who amplify their education in Neratovice. Already comrades from Syria, Lebanon, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe, India, Bangladesh, the Philippines and Malaysia have been here this year."

LEADERS GREET MPR'S TSEDENBAL ON BIRTHDAY

LD170239 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Sep 81

[Text] Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi have sent a cable of greetings to the general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the People's Hural Presidium, on his birthday. Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal is now 65 years old.

SARLOS ATTENDS MEETING OF ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS

LD182346 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Sep (MTI)--The officials and chairmen of committees of the Hungarian National Assembly and the heads of the groups of representatives for Budapest and the countries held a meeting in Budapest on Friday.

At the meeting, which was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary-general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, gave a report on the tasks connected with the preparations for the forthcoming autumn session of the National Assembly.

Following this, Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, reported on the situation of Agriculture and Food Industry, and state secretary Gyorgy Gonda, president of the National Office for the Protection of Environment and Nature, spoke about the implementation of act No 2 of 1976 on the protection of human environment.

PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND OPENING OF BUDAPEST FAIR

LD181356 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Budapest, 18 Sep (MTI)--The autumn Budapest International Fair of Consumer Goods opened Friday morning. Present at the opening were Ferenc Havasi and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, members of the HSWP Political Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The heads and members of diplomatic corps were also there.

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO BOLSTER PRIVATE SECTOR

WA211110 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Sep 81 p 5

[Summary] During the month of September several regulations concerning the establishment and functioning of jointly owned small production units are being published. These units are to improve services for the population and to eliminate various shortages on the market. So far regulations appeared about the so-called "small co-operatives" [could be called small corporations], and "industrial and service co-operative sub-groups" [co-operative subsidiaries.]

The regulation (25/1981) on the "small co-ops" states that these organizations should be simple, based on self-government and they should use personal wealth of its members for the procurement of capital. The "small-co-op" is an independent legal entity with a maximum membership of one hundred. Its production profile is not regulated but it should not include activities designated as state monopoly. There is a minimum capital requirement to have a "small co-op" authorized. The "small co-op" may provide employment to part-time workers, including students and pensioners. The personal contribution to capital may occur through the purchase of stocks or limited stocks, or it may take the form of a capital good or its leasing. The minimum capital contribution to qualify for membership is the expected two-month income of the potential member.

If the co-op is unprofitable or it lacks funds, the income level of its members should be reduced according to regulation. Upon leaving the co-op the outgoing member should be repaid his capital contribution 30 days after the approval of the co-op's year-end financial statements. The regulation also stipulates the methods of internal financial control, and it will become effective on 1 January 1982.

Regulation 26/1981 concerns co-operative subsidiaries. The difference between this and the "small co-op" is that this is not an independent legal entity but only a sub-organization of an already functioning "mother co-operative". The minimum membership to set up such an organization is five.

Unlike the "small co-ops," members of the subsidiary co-op are financially not liable for the debts incurred by the outfit beyond their respective contributions to capital.

The system of income distribution is largely left to the membership. Subsidiary co-ops may employ outsiders not exceding 10 percent of their membership. This regulation also will take effect starting next year.

AGENDA FOR SEJM SESSION TO BE HELD 24 SEPTEMBER

LD181552 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The Sejm Presidium decided to convene the 16th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 24 and 25 September.

The agenda of the session includes:

A report of the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on appointment of duties;

A government report on the situation in the country and basic trends of economic reform;

A report of the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and of the Commission for Legislative Work on government draft laws on state enterprises and workers' self-government at state enterprises;

A report of the Commission for Mandates and Regulations on the deputies' bill on amendment of the regulations of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, concerning the setting up of a commission for workers' self-government enterprises;

Elections for the commission for workers' self-government at enterprises;

A report of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice as well as the Commission for Legislative Work on the government draft law on combating speculation;

Deputies' interpellations and question time;

Changes in the composition of Sejm commissions.

FURTHER ON CPSU STATEMENT TO PZPR LEADERSHIP

Message Kept Secret

NC181608 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep (AFP)--Polish Communist Party leaders kept secret fo. ght days an unprecedented Kremlin accusation that they had violated their country's Cons itution, authoritative sources said today.

The Soviet charge was contained in a letter of warning disclosed today by the Polish news agency PAP.

The sources, however, said the letter was delivered on September 10 to Polish First Secretary Stanislaw Kania by Soviet Ambassador in Warsaw Boris Aristov.

The following day, the press reported only that the meeting took place, and did not mention that Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski was also present.

In certain Polish circles it was said the eight-day silence signaled a joint effort by Moscow and Warsaw to heighten anxiety among Poles before the second part of the independent Solidarity union congress starts on September 16. Polish authorities have leveled sharp criticism against the union in the past week.

Pax Reaction

NC181302 Paris AFP in English 1249 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 18 Sep (AFP)--Relations between Poland and the Soviet Union appeared today to have reached a breaking point with Moscow's charge that leaders of the Polish Communist Party were violating their country's Constitution.

The accusation, unprecedented in the Soviet bloc, came in a letter from the Kremlin today that blasted the Polish leadership for its "indulgence" of rising anti-Sovietism that has reached "dangerous proportions" in Poland.

On Wednesday, the Polish party Politburo published a statement accusing Solidarity's leaders of having broken the agreements reached last summer to end a wave of strikes and ratify the independent labor movement in Poland.

They said the union chiefs had instead chosen to replace the accords with a program of political opposition inspired by dissident elements and called on Solidarity's rank and file to oust their leaders.

The union leadership hit back yesterday by accusing the Politburo of a "lack of realism" and appealed to all workers--members of the party and union--for "unity and calm" to foil the "scenario of provocation."

Last night it was the Polish cabinet's turn with a statement accusing Solidarity of wanting to seize power. It said no dialogue was possible with a group that "aims at confrontation and challenges the regime's socialist principles."

It spoke of "concrete measures whose implementation could turn out to be necessary to defend socialism as well as the vital interests of the state and Polish nation."

There were some conciliatory voices heard today in Poland, notably those of Stefan Bratkowski, head of the journalists' union, and Ryszard Reiff, president of the Catholic Association "Pax," until recently one of the pillars of the regime.

Mr. Reiff said on Polish Television that he thought the Politburo statement was "too severe." He called for negotiation and compromise as did Mr. Bratkowski, who added: "We must not let ourselves be carried away by folly and hate."

The Polish press published the Soviet letter and the cabinet statement side by side today in an apparent bid to frighten the Polish people as the 13-month crisis appeared to be reaching a climax.

Moscow was denouncing Polish leaders and the Polish leaders were passing on the heat to Solidarity--all on the 42nd anniversary of the entry of Soviet troops in Poland.

PZPR 16 SEP STATEMENT RECEIVES SUPPORT, CRITICISM

Support Reported

LD190109 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The latest statement by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo which assessed the development of the situation in the country is the center of attention. The contents and the wording of the statement have become the subject of an animated discussion and of differing and controversial opinions. A number of party and trade union organizations have adopted statements which both define their views on this document and present their own evaluation of the development of the situation in the country.

For instance, resolute support for the Politburo was expressed at a joint meeting of the executive of the works committee of the party at Ceglielski works and the first secretaries of primary party works organizations of factories and other works.

The participants in the meeting recognize in a telegram sent to Stanislaw Kania the statement by the Politburo as an attempt to draw the attention of the whole community to the danger the policy of confrontation poses to our country. Accord and dialogue should be treated as a superior cause for all actions.

Szczecin Voivodship Support

LD191326 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] [No dateline received] A number of party organizations in the Szczecin Voivodship have expressed support for the Central Committee Politburo's stance as contained in the statement dated the 16th of this month. We read in the declaration of the basic party organization attached to the mass transloading enterprise of Swinoujscie port that the contents of the statement are for it the basis for struggle against those forces which aim to push Poland off the road of socialism.

Katowice Paper Gives Support

LD192150 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The PZPR Central Committee is receiving telegrams and resolutions from various party organizations expressing support for the stance the Politburo presented in its statement last Wednesday.

The day before yesterday, members of the basic party organization at the editorial office of the TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Katowice expressed their support for the Politburo statement. They share the Politburo assessment of the present sociopolitical situation which constitutes a danger to our national existence. They speak against political adventurism by extremist circles and urge the convening of a plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee to express its opinion on the present, very difficult situation in the country.

Party Members' Support

LD181940 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The party aktiv of the Ursus plant writes that a dam must be erected against political adventurism and attempts to destroy the socialist state. We cannot look on indifferently and agree to a handful of adventurists and troublemakers, underhandedly established in the authorities of Solidarity, who use the hands of honest workers to cynically and ruthlessly strive to smash and wreck everything that the workers have built through toil and labor.

The district conference of the Poznan-Grunwals PZPR has adopted a resolution in which we read, among other things, that the Solidarity congress made it apparent that the group of people manipulating the union had moved to a position of struggle and political confrontation.

In Koszalin, activists of the workers' movement and the Secretariat of the voivodship party committee held a meeting. They supported the Politburo statement and appealed for a clear declaration against political adventurism and attempts to destroy the socialist state.

A party council in Chelm stated that PZPR members support resolute and consistent action by the party to rescue socialism and independence.

The PZPR committees in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and in the Office of Maritime Economy state, among other things:

Let us show the resolution and will to link all forces for the implementation of the social agreements so that the national resources are not destroyed, in order to reorder and reorganize ourselves better for the good of working people, the nation and the Polish state. The committees consider it necessary and urgent to summon a fourth plenum of the Central Committee to assess the situation in the country.

Party Organizations' Support

LD200634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Telegrams from party organizations in various parts of the country are reaching the party Central Committee. In these telegrams party members express their support for the stance given in the statement of the Politburo published last Wednesday.

The policy council of the Marxist-Leninist Forum attached to the voivodship party committee in Walbrzych fully supports the Politburo statement and states that the participants of this forum held and will continue to hold the stance of defending socialism in Poland, opposing all those who would like to bring the country to complete ruin and to the liquidation of socialism in Poland. The PZPR Politburo can count on the fact that all communists of the Marxist-Leninist Forum in Walbrzych will stand up to fight for socialism in Poland.

The party organization at the nitrogen plant in Wloclawek says in its statement that People's Poland has enough strength and possibilities to foil plans to drive our country into a stage of political struggle. It also states that the statements of the Politburo and of the Government of the Polish People's Republic contain an accurate and sharp assessment of reality and are in keeping with what all prudent working people think. We would like, we read in the resolution of the Wloclawek party organization, to think that the statements of the Politburo and government are enough, but also that they are the final warning aimed at forces striving to destroy our joint home, our fatherland.

At yesterday's plenary session of the party committee of the Polish State Railways in Olsztyn a resolution was passed in which we read, inter alia: Recognizing fully the correct arguments contained in the statement of the party Central Committee Politburo dated 16 September on assessing the country's political and social situation, the plenum of the party committee urges members to voice their clear and resolute opposition to phenomena of political adventurism and to the whipping up of the struggle for the taking over of power in Poland and to attempts aimed at destroying the socialist state. We declare our readiness and we recognize the need to build and deepen alliance and accord with every person who is not against socialism and who cherishes a socialist fatherland.

Warsaw Factory Support

LD200734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] In the resolution of the party aktiv of the Huta Warszaw PZPR factory committee, sent to the party Central Committee, we read among other things:

We support in full the statement of the party Central Committee Politburo. At the same time we demand that the state authorities take energetic and specific action to counteract the breaking of the rule of law and of public order, to counteract the spread of aggressive antisocialist and anti-Soviet propaganda and also to improve the rationing system. They should also take all action to improve the living conditions in society. We resolutely declare that we will defend socialism and the party against the adventurist policy of forces hostile to our system, the resolution states.

We appeal to the party organizations and workforces throughout Poland to support the Politburo statement. We appeal to all working people to energetically oppose those actions which render normalization of life in the country impossible, and which disturb the climate of peaceful work.

Gdansk Solidarity Response

LD181655 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Statement of the NSZZ Solidarity Gdansk regional board presidium telephoned by Gdansk Solidarity press spokesman (Marek Brine) on 18 September--recorded]

[Text] The press has published the text of the PZPR Politburo statement which represents an attempt to assess the results of the first round of our congress. The regional board presidium states with regret that this text, maybe unconsciously, contains inaccuracies, and a failure to clarify them can only result in an exacerbation of the social situation and a further deterioration of the already difficult economic situation.

Taking this into account, the NSZZ Solidarity Gdansk regional presidium states that first our union cannot acknowledge [przyjac do waidomosci] an attempt to terminate unilaterally the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. These agreements were concluded with the Government of the Polish People's Republic and were ratified by the Sejm. Second, the first round of the congress did not deal with the formulation of a program, which is to be formulated and endorsed during the next round. Thus it is premature to attack or praise the program. The sole programmatic elements were contained in the final declaration of the congress. They all concern the activities of the union aimed at improving the living and working conditions of people and at improving the current and future economic situation of the country. None of them contains statements of a political nature. Third, our union in its present and future activity is based and will be based strictly on all the points of the Gdansk agreement and of other social agreements concluded with the government.

Workers' Solidarity Criticism

LD210846 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Text] Numerous resolutions issued by factory and regional Solidarity organizations are critical of the Politburo statement.

The statement issued by the Solidarity organization at the sedan car factory contains the assessment that a mass attack on the union is underway and that the behavior of the party and government authorities testifies to the fact that the divergence from the realities of social life is becoming greater. The factory committee maintains that misinformation and a unilateral propaganda campaign are continuing and that they are deliberate and aimed at drawing Solidarity into total confrontation. This in turn would provide a pretext for introducing a strong-arm government and for eliminating civic and democratic freedoms and reforms for which Solidarity is fighting.

The Politburo and government statements contain serious and vehement charges against Solidarity, according to a resolution issued by the workers of the Szczecin Gryf ship repair yard. The resolution gives full approval for the democratically elected delegates to the first round of the national Solidarity congress, a union serving the working people and the healing of the republic. Let us change the psychological front into a front of national agreement. Let us restrain emotions and refrain from invective. Let us move hearts and minds, the resolution says.

The Presidium of the Slupsk regional board of the NSZZ Solidarity states that identifying the union with oppositon to the system and the authorities and ascribing to it actions that strike at the alliances with the socialist countries have the nature of a campaign of misinformation and are an insinuation. We have never come out against the system or the authorities, and our union draft for workers' self-government and for territorial self-government and our social draft for economic reform are designed to lead the country out of the crisis, the board says.

PAP Summarizes Reactions

LD202154 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep (PAP)--The statement issued by the PUWP CC Political Bureau last Wednesday continues to come under heated debate by party and union organisations as well as occupations and social milieus across the country. The result are numerous resolutions and statements.

Resolutions supporting the Political Bureau statement were passed at regional conferences of party activists throughout Poland.

Party organisations demand the curbing of extremist strivings of certain Solidarity leaders, final liquidation of illegal organisations of KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] and others, [Social Self-Defense Committee] and urge that all necessary measures be employed to maintain law, order and security in the country.

Emphasizing that Solidarity is being pushed on to counter-revolutionary positions by extremist leaders and advisers, PUWP organisations have appealed to members of Solidarity factory organsations, of Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions, youth organisations and factory staffs to condemn actions which contradict the line of the August agreement and bear an anti-socialist character.

Party activists state in their resolutions that efforts to dismantle the structures of authority become more and more evident and so are attempts to take over Poland being made by sources pursuing a direction which clashes with the nation's interests. More and more citizens come to realize that the National (?Consultative) Committee [word indistinct] a representative of strategic centers seeking to destroy the Polish statehood. We feel that it is the duty of the party and the government to effect an immediate constructive clarification of the propaganda ploys being used by political gamblers. Conditions must be created urgently to allow for individual self-identification of PUWP members, for some of them have entered the party motivated by personal advantages and their presence in the party ranks contributes to sapping the party's strength. At the same time, discredited persons who make it difficult for the party to regain the confidence of the society must be expelled from the party and punished.

We say, no, to the anti-Soviet propaganda unleashed by counterrevolutionary forces from the KOR and KPN organisations--a propaganda which has prompted justified concern of the Soviet comrades and of other socialist countries united in the fraternal Warsaw Treaty.

We say, no, to the squirty [as received] politicking, political arrogance and tide-riding practiced by sham patriots from Solidarity regional branches and publishers, say regional PUWP resolutions.

The so-called message to working people in Eastern Europe which was adopted by the Solidarnosc congress is a political provocation with respect to our country's allies, is directed against the interests of our state, and undermines international alliances. The content of the message proves that extreme forces within the Solidarnosc leadership are playing a specific political game as they allegedly come out in favour of the interest of the Polish working class, while actually they have nothing in common with that class and are an overtly anti-socialist force, PUWP resolutions said.

Numerous resolutions adopted by factory and regional Solidarnosc links criticized the opinions and assessments included in the Political Bureau statement. They said a mass-scale attack has been launched against their union, and charged that party authorities and the government reactions show growing divergence from the facts of social life in Poland. The resolutions also said misinformation and unilateral propaganda are still [words indistinct] as an intended action aimed to get the Solidarnosc involved in an all-out confrontation, which would provide an excuse for introducing a tough-hand rule and for liquidation of civil and democratic liberties and reforms promoted by the union.

Solidarnosc resolutions also say socialism cannot be threatened by the different opinions held by no more than twenty people. "Many of our leading activists have different opinions on many crucial issues but as our representation they promote a uniform stand of the majority: That is why we are not afraid our union could be dominated by extreme forces," one of Solidarnosc resolutions said.

Another Solidarnosc resolution described as a misinformation campaign and insinuation the allegation that the union spells opposition towards the system and the authority and the charges that it has launched actions aimed against the alliance with the socialist countries. "We have never come out against the system nor the authority, and our union's draft on workers' and territorial self-management, and the social draft of the economic reform are the condition for getting the country out of the crisis," the resolution said. The resolution called for temperance, responsibility for words, and abandoning hysteria as a method in political work.

Support, Criticism Cited

LD202250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo's Wednesday statement is still being discussed in party and union organizations, professional communities and social milieus throughout the country. This is confirmed, among other things, by numerous resolutions and statements.

In a resolution supporting the Politburo statement, the Dabrowa Tarnowska party aktiv states, among other things, that the political and economic crisis which has been going on for more than a year now and has been exacerbated by the first round of NSZZ Solidarity's congress is giving rise to serious concern among sensible sections of Polish society and the whole socialist community.

A resolution passed by the Bochnia party aktiv demands that brakes be applied to the extremist aspirations of certainty Solidarity leaders, that the illegal organizations of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] and others ought to be liquidated once and for all, and insists that all possible means should be used to preserve law, order and security in the country.

The primary party organization in the (Konfet) clothing industry plant in Jelenia Gora appeals to party organizations, members of Solidarity's plant branches, Industrial Branch and Autonomous Trade Unions, youth organizations and workforces to condemn these actions which run counter to the line of the August agreement and bear an antisocialist nature.

Soldiers of the 5th Kolobrzeg Mechanized Division named after Capt (Oktokar Jarosz), assembled at a joint rally with former servicemen, former professional soldiers and representatives of Szczecin workplaces, gave their complete support to the Politburo statement. Concern was expressed about the fate of the socialist fatherland, threatened by counterrevolutionary forces of internal reaction, aided by imperialist centers of NATO subversion. Counterrevolution will not pass, reads the resolution. We say "no" to the anti-Soviet propaganda, unleashed by the forces of counterrevolution under the ageis of KOR and KPN, which gives rise to justified concern by the Soviet comrades and other socialist countries allied in the fraternal Warsaw Pact.

We say "no" to attempts to be arbitrary and to discredit the party and the authorities and to interfere in the internal affairs of the Armed Forces. We come out for law and order, work and discipline. We protest against such gains of August as strikes and protests, anarchy and internal disintegration. We say "no" to greenhorn [szczeniakie] politicking, political arrogance and tide-riding practiced by the sham patriots from Solidarity's regional authorities and publishing houses. As soldiers of the socialist state, we will execute any order to defend it, states the resolution.

Numberous resolutions of plant and regional Solidarity organizations were critical of the statements and assessments contained in the Politburo statement.

A stance of this kind was taken, among others, by two of the biggest plant committees of NSZZ Solidarity in the Tarnow region: in Tarnow's nitrogen plant and specialized machine tools plant. A statement of the machine tool plant Solidarity branch holds that a concentrated attack against the union is taking place and that the behavior of party and government authorities testifies to the fact that they are becoming increasingly blind to the realities of social life. The plant committee is of the opinion that disinformation and one-sided propaganda are still being practiced as part of target action aimed at dragging Solidarity into a total confrontation which would provide a pretext for instituting a strong government and liquidating civic and democratic liberties and reforms for whose introduction Solidarity is fighting.

The committee emphasizes that as far as relations with the authorities are concerned, the union is for dialogue and partnership but that it will not agree to give up its independence.

Solidarity in Tarnow's nitrogen plant expresses the conviction that socialism cannot be threatened by different views to which a dozen or so people subscribe. It states that in the name of socialism we are being intimidated by prospects of bloodshed and of our national existence being endangered. All this makes it impossible to work, makes it impossible for trade unions and other organizations to operate, and frustrates the good will at the Tarnow nitrogen plant to pull the country out of the crisis. That is why we appeal to the authorities to treat seriously Polish society's authentic aspirations.

The Presidium of the board of Slupsk region's Solidarity states that identifying the union with opposition against the system and the authorities and ascribing to it actions that strike against alliances with socialist countries bears the nature of a disinformation campaign and is an insinuation. We have never come out against the system or the authorities. Our unionist draft document on workers and territorial self-governments, as well as the social draft of the economic reform, constitute a condition for leading the country out of the crisis, states the board.

We appeal, reads the statement, for restraint, for responsibility for the words one uses and for abandoning hysterical methods in political work.

SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO BLOC WORKERS 'NOT HELPFUL'

PM210749 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 14 Sep 81 pp 1-2

["W.L." Commentary: "Following Our Own Path"]

[Text] Decisive moments in the history of People's Poland, and especially last year's events, have demonstrated the importance of the fact that any steps taken to improve the functioning of our state and its political, social and economic structures fall within the framework of the domestic affairs of our country, its authorities and its society.

The correctness of the thesis that only an agreement reached through dialogue between the authorities and the community can guarantee that our domestic problems will be resolved by ourselves has been reconfirmed.

The great majority of our society is aware of the fact that Poland's membership in an alliance of socialist countries also has some important domestic consequences. Most Polish people have accepted a socialist regime as an instrument and a method for the development of the country's civilization and culture and as a prerequisite for the complete effectiveness of our politico-military alliance with the USSR, which ensures state security for our nation.

At the same time, socialism was accepted in Poland not as an overbearing and rigid doctrine of government and social relations but as a political and constitutional framework which should be filled with the best possible content adapted to the prevailing conditions, Polish traditions and the Polish way of thinking. As a result, the slogan of a Polish path toward socialism, which included certain different solutions, was a current slogan throughout the era of People's Poland. Only during the Stalinist period could it not be reflected in practice.

The trend toward developing original methods to implement socialism within the framework of the camp of European socialist countries continually went hand in hand with a converse trend toward a far-reaching uniformizing of domestic solutions applied by individual countries within the community. Looking back at all this, however, after almost 40 years--especially from a Polish viewpoint--it is impossible to have any doubts as to which of those trends has been correct and dominant.

The most obvious institutional manifestations of the Polish path toward socialism--individual farms, the church's moral and patriotic stand in the community and the creation and existence of NSZZ Solidarity, for instance--have come into being and endured not as a result of any foreign suggestions but as an expression of genuinely Polish social needs.

We believe that these differences have strengthened the socialist state and have enabled the general public to accept it. The recognition of this state of affairs not only by the public but also by the authorities has been of extreme importance because the acknowledgment by the PZPR, which plays a leading political role in our country, of a need for some original solutions represents in the eyes of countries belonging to the community, especially the USSR, a guarantee that the principle of the political alliance of socialist countries will not be violated.

Without being egocentric, however, we would like to strongly emphasize the fact that within the framework of the community this is neither anything very special nor any privilege enjoyed by Poland. Such differences have also appeared, albeit on a different scale, in all other countries without any objections being raised by the remaining countries. Let us mention here, for instance, Hungary, where the mechanisms governing economic management and elections to people's councils are completely different from those utilized in other socialist countries, including Poland.

The acknowledgment by us of other solutions which are either applied or worked out by other countries is a consequence of the existence of a Polish path to socialism. It is a question of acknowledging those paths, not of assessing their value or deciding which one is better and which is worse. It is up to the societies and states concerned to decide which path to choose, that is, which one is better for them.

In the difficult situation in which we have found ourselves, we are seeking unconventional, socialist recipes and mechanisms whose use in our country will help us first to emerge from a continually deepening crisis and, eventually, to gradually and laboriously make up for the loss of historical time.

Our struggle for renewal is a domestic problem for Poland. It must be brought to a successful conclusion--this has become the most important issue. Once this is done its value will acquire a general significance.

In this context, the message addressed by the first NSZZ Solidarity congress to the peoples of socialist European countries, which contained, among other things, expressions of support for the struggle waged in those countries against the existing structures, has been a step inconsistent with political realities.

Poland's well-being requires that the principle that we want to decide completely by ourselves about our own affairs be observed and given priority in all our internal and external activities. The message sent by the NSZZ Solidarity congress has not been helpful in this respect.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS EXTRAORDINARY GOVERNMENT MEETING

LD201728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, a session of the Council of Ministers has taken place, with the participation of voivodas and mayors of voivodship towns. This was the third session of the government this week, and the second which was called in accordance with extraordinary procedure.

Urgent matters, arising from the present political, social and economic situation of the country, were debated. The government made several necessary decisions; it assessed the state of readiness of the organs of state administration, recommending that means be adapted to the various needs and eventualities.

An important place in the debates was occupied by matters of specific preparations for the winter. Assessing the state of affairs to date, the Council of Ministers made it incumbent on the bodies of regional and economic administration to undertake exceptional steps to this end.

Further actions for improving the market situation in selected areas of supply were also considered.

Once again it was stressed that the key to resolving the fundamental problems of the economy is an increase in coal extraction. The efforts undertaken by the government in this direction ought to be continued. The tasks of the ministers and voivodas on the subject of economic reform were also discussed, in particular pledging all bodies of state and economic administration to such an organization of work, in order to ensure its correct and timely implementation.

RESULTS OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' 17 SEP SESSION

LD181918 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Here is an extensive report on the communique on the Council of Ministers session which we have just received.

The government press spokesman informs that the Council of Ministers examined preliminary assumptions to the draft socioeconomic plan which were submitted by the Planning Commission, and also examined a draft of the state budget for 1982, which was prepared by the Ministry of Finance. The options for next year, prepared by the Planning Commission, will be presented to economic organizations and representative bodies at all levels. The government is relying on a universal and active participation in the social discussion of the draft plan. This should result in a choice of solutions which would be best in the present conditions.

Extraction of hard coal will be of key importance for an improvement of the economy and for the implementation of social objectives. If the existing trends of coal output were to remain the same, its extraction next year would amount to 155 million tons. This would mean a further reduction in supplies of coal to industrial enterprises, and consequently, a serious reduction in the production of many goods and a restriction of supplies for the countryside, with all the highly negative effects of such a situation.

In order to improve the working and living conditions of miners, the Council of Ministers examined and adopted a draft law which changes the existing law on pension benefits for miners and their families. The draft law aims at authorizing the government to establish principles for granting pensions for miners which will be more beneficial than those up to now. It also envisages giving the Council of Ministers the authority to establish the possibilities for miners to retire at an earlier age, and to increase pensions on account of a longer work experience of miners. The Council of Ministers also adopted a draft order on the issue of special social rights for mining workers employed underground. This is an executive act to the amended law. The draft law and the Council of Ministers order will be submitted to the Sejm. The creation of new beneficial conditions for miners should contribute to an increase of work productivity and to an increase in the extraction of coal, without undermining their right to a 5-day working week.

The Council of Ministers adopted the submitted assumptions of the draft socioeconomic plan and the estimate of the state budget for 1982, and recommended that they be quickly passed to the ministries, local administrations and enterprises so that all thse organizations can begin planning work.

The Council of Ministers also instructed that the community should be comprehensively informed of the conditions on which development of the economy depends, and the possibilities for such a development. Simultaneously, in the adopted resolution, the Council of Ministers defined the procedure of planning work. They established, among other things, the duty to work out the following: the central annual plan, the state budget and the budgets of voivodships, towns, town-parishes, and parishes, and also the annual plans of enterprises and equivalent units.

WALESA HOLDS TALKS WITH PRIMATE GLEMP 18 SEP

NC201330 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Sep (AFP)--Lech Walesa, head of Poland's independent trade union Solidarity, met Friday with Polish Primate Jozef Glemp, it was learned from union sources in Gdansk today.

Mr Walesa was accompanied by two Catholic intellectuals who are also union advisors, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, editor in chief of the weekly union newspaper SOLIDARNOSC, and Andrzej Wielowiejski, editor in chief of a Catholic magazine.

There was no indication on the nature of the talks. But it was thought they centered on preparations for Solidarity's second congress and Pope John Paul II's recent encyclical recommending that unions should not act politically.

It was also learned that the Polish primate met Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz yesterday. The primate was to participate in a festival organized by Rural Solidarity today.

BISHOP LETTER ON MASS MEDIA STRESSES FREEDOM

Details of Letter

LD201627 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] A letter of Polish bishops in connection with the subject which was selected by the holy father for this year's mass media day, "Mass Media in Serving Man's Responsible Freedom," is being read out in all Polish churches today.

Here are some excerpts from this document:

The holy father, John Paul II, attaches great importance in his teachings to man's responsible freedom. He writes about it in the encyclicals "Redemptor Hominis" and "Dives in Misericordia." He has made it the central subject of this year's day of peace and the world mass media day. These means are to serve man's responsible freedom, and this is why we are concentrating today on considering current issues which are connected with them. We present these issues to all those interested. We ask that they be considered conscientiously, by everyone and individually, and also by everyone together within the framework of environments and institutions.

Man, being created in the image of God, we read in the document of the Polish Episcopate, is inextricably linked with freedom of which no force or external coercion is able to deprive him, and which constitutes the fundamental right of man as an individual and as a member of the community. Man is free because he possesses the capacity to proclaim himself in favor of truth and good. He appears in this act as a responsible being, and it is the task of the community to encourage this freedom on account of the common good. This is from John Paul II's message on the fourth world day of peace.

Our nation's experiences show particularly clearly the living truth of these words. At the same time they make us aware of the role that the conveying of information plays and of its objective and comprehensive nature as an essential condition for man to be able to be free to choose according to values which he considers his own and to proclaim himself in favor of truth and good. The individual and the community are entitled to demand that the rights to which they are entitled in the name of superior good be respected. It is inadmissible to restrict freedom of speech just because the views held may contain truths which are inconvenient to someone or which do not correspond to the concepts of a certain group of people. A monopoly of one social group, of one ideology, for spreading their views through the mass media, is unacceptable. The pluralism of the modern community which is universally accepted today demands that all social groups be able to use the mass media which belong to society and which ought to serve the whole community.

The Polish bishops go on to say in this letter that because of their very nature the mass media are to serve man and his all-round development. This must be reflected in radio, television and movie programs, in the publishing of periodicals [word indistinct], art, journalism, information and entertainment from the consumer, avoiding bias, and the distorting of information of any kind. It is necessary to strive for developing independence of thought in consumers, for deepening their moral sensitivity and for arousing initiative. Freedom does not preclude a broader control since there is always a possibility of abusing freedom. The influence of the mass media is so powerful that it must be subjected to social control. This control ought to have institutional forms and legislative powers and limits. It is necessary to stop restricting the number of editions and distribution, as a result of which some publishing houses emerge worse off than others. Paper ought to be divided out justly and losses which arise from wastage ought to be reduced. A responsible use of the mass media requires the ability to select text and programs, and above all, it requires the will to select.

Pope's Response

LD201720 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Today like every Sunday thousands of pilgrims, believers and tourists arrived in Castel Gandolfo to take part in the Angelus prayer recited by the holy father, John Paul II, to hear his homily and to receive the apostolic blessing. Finally the pope addressed Poles:

[Begin recording] I want to greet everyone cordially and express my joy at your presence here. At the same time I have before me the text of the communique on the latest Polish episcopate conference which was held at the beginning of last week. I would like to read out a few sentences from this communique.

In spite of fears and apprehension which have been mounting in the past few months, the bishops write, one is filled with hope at the universal will to transform our country's social and economic life which unites the whole nation. This will to transform our country's life arises out of healthy principles of social morality which also has its foundations in Catholic social teachings. It paves a way for itself among resistance and difficulties. In the past few weeks tensions have reached such a stage that it is once again necessary to find a path to a common conference table and to seek solutions which will merit social approval.

In the same text bishops recall the principle of serving the homeland and the necessity to be guided in one's actions by the good of the whole nation. Issues which are difficult and of great significance--we know best what these issues are--must be settled by means of dialogue and not by means of confrontation.

The whole year's experiences have shown that Poles are capable of settling those difficult issues by peaceful means, without violence and bloodshed. Too much Polish blood was shed during the last war for it to be possible to speak or think of shedding more Polish blood. Simultaneously it is necessary to emphasize once again that the nation which has paid such a price for its independence has the right to decide about its affairs independently. [applause] And this right to self-determination constitutes a principle of international order. It ought to be respected, since a true will for peace also demands such respect. [end recording]

Warsaw Reports Pope's Remarks

LD201850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Pope John Paul II, addressing some 10,000 people assembled in Castel Gandolfo today, stated among other things that his native Poland should solve its problems without external intervention or new bloodshed. John Paul II stated that too much Polish blood was shed during World War II for one to be able to talk or to think of new bloodshed. We know very well that important and difficult problems must be solved by dialogue and not by confrontation, stated the pope, adding that experience of the past year has shown that Poles are able to solve their difficulties in a peaceful way, without violence of bloodshed.

In the same speech the pope called for prayers for the people of El Salvador and Guatemala.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Media

LD210856 Warsaw PAP in English 0806 GMT 21 Sep 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Sep (PAP)--Pondering on the future mass media model in Poland, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said it is beyond doubt that the party cannot hand over to anybody the general supervision of all mass media.

"In tune with the requirements of the present situation, all party papers should promptly start presenting in a uniform way the party policy and do so with the use of diversified journalistic genres, adjusted to the milieu to which they are addressed," the paper declared.

"The party has to have direct influence on the central TV programme and national press. However, the necessity of admitting exceedingly flexible inspiration has to be reckoned with here.

"Within the plurality of outlook, church mass media are operating in this country. As a result of multi-party system, each political party has its own press and--like the PUWP--wants to shape it. The PUWP as the ruling party, however, is going to inspire the functioning of these media. And only such a system of relations between the PUWP and mass media is possible in practice at present," the paper said.

"Political facts show that part of the press however is going to stay beyond the party's influence. Due to the Solidarity's inclination to act as political opposition and its aspirations to control all economic and home and even foreign policy, the union's press is also opposition-like and functions as an instrument of politics," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said. "Hence, there will be no direct PUWP influence on SOLIDARNOSC press: in this case control function will be performed by adequate state organs," the paper said.

"Under such circumstances an influence on SOLIDARNOSC press can be exerted through competition," the paper said, adding "the point is that party press and nationwide mass media should be more attractive, should focus society's interest and confidence and be better adjusted to people's need for news."

Anniversary of Broadcasts

LD201126 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0700 GMT on 20 September carries a live broadcast of Sunday mass from the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw. After the mass, Father Jerzy Chowanczak, the celebrant, delivers a homily in which he speaks about the latest papal encyclical "Laborem Exercem," the decision by the social committee concerning the erection of a monument to the late Cardinal Wyszynski, and Polish Primate Archbishop Glemp's ceremonial entrance into St John's Archcathedral on 24 September. Concluding his homily, the speaker says:

"Almost exactly 1 year ago, on 21 September 1980, the broadcasting of mass was resumed from the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw. We express our warm gratitude to the longshoremen and the miners and all the participants in the workers' protest who fought for this. We thank the literary editorial staff of Polish Radio who cooperate with us and all the thoughtful and always solicitous technicians of the outside broadcast unit who arrange the transmission of holy mass. We are also grateful to the Polish Episcopate for the confidence it has expressed in the Holy Cross Church."

PRIMATE GLEMP APPEALS FOR PEACE, JUSTICE, CAUTION

LD201705 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1630 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] A ceremony consecrating this year's harvest has taken place at the Stomil works stadium in Olsztyn. The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, took part in it. Delegations of farmers from Olsztyn Voivodship, representatives of the voivodship and municipal authorities, of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity and the National Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, clergy and many inhabitants of the town also took part in the ceremony. (?During) the holy mass, the primate of Poland consecrated the traditional loaf of bread and other fruits the earth yielded this year.

In a homily, the primate of Poland appealed for respect for the dignity of every man, for good, solid and honest work by everyone and also for peace, justice and caution in all undertakings embarked on during the current difficult period in the country.

More on Homily

NC202303 Paris AFP in English 2258 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Text] Olsztyn, Poland, 20 Sep (AFP)--Archbishop Josef Glemp, Roman Catholic primate of Poland, today blessed the national harvest at a ceremony organized by the Solidarity trade union movement.

Msgr Glemp, speaking in his former diocese here in northern Poland, urged respect for the dignity of the individual and called for "good and honest labor, peace, justice, and the level-headedness which should be behind all decisions in these difficult times for the country."

The primate also pronounced a blessing on the traditional loaf of bread and on the flag of the regional branch of Solidarity.

PRIMATE ADDRESSES LETTER TO PEOPLE OF WARSAW

LD191936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Next Thursday at 1600 the newly appointed Warsaw archbishop will pass through the ancient gates of St John the Baptist Cathedral in Warsaw. The main ceremonies will be held at Plac Zamkowy [Castle Square].

On the occasion of his ingress to the metropolitan archcathedral the new primate of Poland has written a letter which is addressed to the Warsaw church and the people of the capital. In the letter he sends words of reverence, love and greetings to the inhabitants of the heroic capital of Warsaw and to those belonging to the archdiocese. Those who govern the republic live in the capital. Warsaw is also the greatest center of creative minds, thinkers, writers, artists, composers, musicians, painters and filmmakers, scientists and technologists, scholars, doctors, intellectuals and actors. This whole world of personalities accomplished in their fields which has flourished most in the capital is being given its priest in the form of the new primate of Poland.

The father primate delineates the pastoral program in three [as heard] points: to open oneself up toward Jesus Christ and his mother to receive the rays of the wealth of life in God; to open oneself up towards man, in particular to the group of people who are described as being on the social margin. How humiliating it is for us, people of the church, the father primate writes, that the community of faith which the church constitutes does not embrace effectively those poor people who become castaways or form an anticommunity in the sociological sense. Lead such people onto the right path in a spirit of meekness. Let lay Catholics undertake persevering, sensible and organized actions in such spheres as protection of life, ethical upbringing and the shaping of the young generation's character in a Christian and national spirit, overcoming insobriety, sanctifying family life, performing charity through institutional and individual activity, and protecting the natural environment.

On the day of his ingress the father primate places the Warsaw church and himself under the care of our lady the merciful, the patroness of Warsaw.

PRESS OFFICE DOCUMENT ON SELF-GOVERNMENT ISSUED

LD200144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2108 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text of a document issued by the Polish Government press office entitled "Does the Government Not Want Self-Government?"--date not given]

[Text] In the resolution by the Gdansk congress of delegates of NSZZ Solidarity it is stated that the authorities, terrified at the prospect of development and consolidation of self-government, are trying to nip it in the bud, depriving it of the right to manage enterprises. Subsequently, work forces are called upon to boycott a Sejm law on self-government if its content fails to satisfy the congress. This is an astonishing ultimatum and a brutal blackmail of the Sejm, and an attempt to wreck the functioning of the state. It is the purpose of the Gdansk congress resolution to arouse among the mass of workers concern for the fate of self-government and the future economic reform. After all, many people still regard all that Solidarity says with trust. The authors of the resolution wish to abuse this trust.

Solidarity's leaders do not hesitate before confusing members of the union and the whole society, in order only to attain their own political goals and to set society against the authorities. They strive to paralyze the activities of the authorities, who aim at making the economic situation healthier. Let us confront malicious insinuations with facts.

The leadership of the party and government clearly come out in favor of authentic self-government for work forces. This was reflected in the main theses of economic reform, published in January this year. During this period, Solidarity did not show too much interest in workers' self-government and even put brakes on self-government initiatives, seeing self-government as competition in the work place. This is confirmed by July discussions at the National Consultative Commission [KKP] session which was reported in issue number 19 of the weekly.

Andrzej Gwiazda said: Initially Solidarity put brakes on the self-government movement so that (?it could channel the movement). The movement should get off the ground only when the union has gathered some strength, when some views on this subject become clear-cut in the process of the union activities, so that the self-government movement may be our and not theirs.

So, the party and state authorities initiated self-government, while Solidarity was clearly indisposed toward it. On 14 and 15 March this year the press published the theses about draft laws on state enterprises and work force's self-government, worked out by the 10th team of the Commission on Economic Reform.

Public discussion on them lasted 3 months. The authors asked all central trade union organizations, including the KKP of Solidarity, for their opinion. The KKP of Solidarity did not give its opinion. On the other hand, numerous proposals submitted by factory cells of Solidarity were taken into account. It is typical that already in April, in the so-called "Trends of the Union's Activity in the Present Situation in the Country" which was published on 14 April 1981 in GLOS PRACY and worked out by the center of socioprofessional research attached to the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity, only the demand for self-government's participation in managing enterprises was put forward.

The issue of appointing directors was formulated as follows: The participation of workers self-government in appointing and recalling directors, appointing, giving one's views or organizing competition is particularly essential. This demand was entirely in line with the publiched assumptions to draft laws. Taking into consideration results of the social consultation, the Commission for Economic Reform--in sessions in which observers of the KKP of Solidarity participated--endorsed the draft laws. The union raised no objections about them.

At the end of June 80th draft laws, the result of the work of the 10th team of the Commission for Economic Reform, were submitted to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic as a government legislative initiative. A subcommission for work on the laws was appointed in the Sejm. It acquainted itself with opinions, comments and proposals of all central trade union organizations. Interested social organizations and experts, representatives of the social self-government initiative, the so-called "network" which acts under the auspices of Solidarity, also participated in the session of the subcommission. At the next stage of work, after hearing the views of all those interested, a technical team was created for editorial work. Its task was to work out the comments which were submitted in a plenary discussion and, if necessary, to include them in the text of the draft laws. Representatives of the government, of the legal bureau of the Sejm, of the KKP of Solidarity, and of the 10th Commission for Economic Regorm participated in the work of the team. After successive sessions of the subcommission, draft laws were worked out which took into account most of the submitted comments. So many decisions were made that the utterances of some delegates at the Solidarity congress that no progress was noted in the work of the Sejm and that Solidarity's proposals were not taken into account must be very astonishing. The results of the work of the Sejm subcommission were supplemented and accepted by the Sejm Legislative Commission and the Commission for Plan, Budget and Finances.

It is suggested that the same authorities which organized and support self-government are denying the work forces of enterprises the right to organize themselves on the basis of self-government or are restricting the powers of self-government. This is not true. It is envisaged in the version which was submitted for discussion at a plenary session of the Sejm, of the draft statute on state enterprises--with which representatives of Solidarity are well acquainted--that the general assembly [zebranie] of workers, the workers' council and only lastly the director of the enterprise will be the organs of management at an enterprise. This position of organs of self-government and also the scope of the powers given to them settle the question on whether nothing of essence can be done at an enterprise without the desire and decision of self-government.

For instance, included in the powers of self-government are the following: approval of the plans of an enterprise; making resolutions on linking and dividing enterprises; carrying out an annual assessment of the activities of the director; making decisions on distributing the income remaining at the disposal of an enterprise and the distribution of profits for various purposes--wages, the development fund, social funds and awards for workers; making decisions in investments; adopting resolutions on construction of housing for factory workers and of social construction; adopting resolutions on the direction of activities of an enterprise, the structure of production, production methods and the direction of what the factory sells; approval for the rules governing the work of an enterprise.

These colossal powers do not at all yet constitute a full list of the powers of management [zarzad]. Against this background, how does the statement contained in the resolution of the congress of Solidarity delegates appear which says that it is the intention of the authorities to deprive work forces of the right to manage enterprises? The way in which the director of an enterprise is appointed gives rise to a particularly large number of disputes. The press spokesman of the KKP of Solidarity on 16 September this year issued a statement in which he says: The removal of the threat of starvation and the creation of guarantees that the sacrifices and extra effort of the public will not be wasted again requires that enterprises are guaranteed a competent leadership and that an end be put to the administrative control of factories by associations and ministries. Neither the one nor the other is possible if the previous principle governing the appointment of directors is maintained.

Through such tirades full of words about starvation, an attempt is being made to foist onto the public the view that economic reform which is being prepared and the draft statutes on enterprises and self-government in essence are wrecking the historical opportunity to carry out the reform. Therefore, as leaders of this organization assert, it is with Solidarity that the duty of struggle for an authentic self-government rests. A boycott of laws on the enterprise and self-government, should the Sejm fail to heed Solidarity's demands, is to constitute the first stage of this struggle. Both the resolution of the Solidarity congress and the quoted statement of the KKP press spokesman are based on something that is not true. Both aim to confuse public opinion.

Everyone can convince himself of this on the basis of reading the government draft document on the direction of economic reform, forwarded to the Sejm. The way Solidarity's leaders try to evade the truth can best be seen if the issue of directorial appointments is examined. The statement accuses the authorities of trying to preserve the practice whereby enterprises had their directors thrust upon them by ministries, without work forces' opinions taken into consideration. However, according to the draft law on state enterprises, the enterprise's director will be appointed and recalled by the minister only when the workers' council expresses its consent. At the same time it was stated that candidates for director posts will be arrived at on the basis of competition. This means that first the competition commission, comprised of representatives of the workers' council, trade unions, political and youth organizations and scientific-technical associations active in the work place as well as representatives of the ministry and the (?bank) carries out the selection of candidates. What is important here is this: Through this democratic procedure of selecting director candidates, only people whose professional qualifications are high, whose social stance is proper, whose morale is appropriate and who are capable of managing teams of people can become candidates.

Solidarity's representatives' grievances center around the fact that the competition commission is comprised of representatives of all organizations active in the enterprise. The government side is, however, surely correct in thinking that assessments and opinions of the widest possible representation of the work forces should be used when director candidates are being assessed. It should be emphasized that already at the stage of preliminary competition, candidates who failed in other work places, or have insufficient experience or qualification will be eliminated. This is the first barrier against returning to the correctly criticized practice of cadre merry-go-round.

Subsequently the minister will suggest the candidate exclusively from among persons passed by the competition commission. It will only be a suggestion, since the minister must ask the workers' council to express its consent to appoint the candidate to the post of director. If the workers' council agrees, the director will be officially nominated. If the workers' council fails to give such consent, the minister will have a duty to present another candidate from among people passed by the competition commission. This procedure is supposed to continue until a candidate for director of an enterprise is decided on jointly.

In addition, the draft statue envisages that at specified types of enterprises the principle of appointing a director by the workers' council itself will be applied, but with the agreement of a founding body, for instance a ministry. The Sejm draft statutes thus guarantee that workforces will have a full and effective say in the selection of the leadership cadre at enterprises. It will not be possible for someone to be appointed to the post of director unless his qualifications are recognized by representatives of the work force or unless he gains the acceptance of the workers' council.

Saying that the government is trying to maintain the previous principles of appointing directors, as the Solidarity congress resolution and the latest statement of the KKP press spokesman do, is obviously untrue. What is at stake is to lead public opinion astray, to set working people against the authorities, against the program of economic reform and against the drafted laws. Creating such confusion only makes it difficult to overcome the crisis and to stabilize the economy.

SZCZECIN SHIPYARD SELF-GOVERNMENT BEGINS

LD182326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The first, inaugurating, session of workers' self-government has been held at the Warski shipyard in Szczecin, the greatest industrial plant in the Szczecin Voivodship. The overwhelming majority of Szczecin shipyard workers proclaimed themselves in favor of self-government of the so-called (?network). The adopted regulations stipulated that the works is managed by the workforce through the organs of workers' self-government, and the manager is the executor of the resolutions of the workers' self-government, by which he is appointed through open competition, and by which he can also be recalled.

Lech Majewski, age 45, a turner at the ship's mechanical department of 22 years, was elected chairman of the workers' self-government of the shipyard.

SEJM COMMISSION CHAIRMEN MEET WITH SOLIDARITY TEAM

LD182028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The chairmen of the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and of the Commission for Legislative Work met today with the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity team for contracts with the Sejm. They discussed the government draft laws on state enterprises and on the self-government of the work force of state enterprises. These topics were discussed at the last session of the mentioned commissions, but the KKP members were absent because of a misunderstanding.

Solidarity representatives presented their reservations about the current wording of the draft laws. Regarding it as important to seek further possibilities for securing a suitable social climate for the laws under preparation, it was decided to continue the meeting on the evening of 21 September.

FURTHER ON BYDGOSZCZ SOLIDARITY'S DEMANDS; RESPONSE

PAP on Planned Strike

LD182314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] We have received a report from PAP on the planned strike in the Bydgoszcz region:

For the second time this month, the regional board of the Bydgoszcz NSZZ Solidarity, has taken a stand regarding the cessation of proceedings by the voivodship prosecutor's office in the matter of the Bydgoszcz events of March this year. As we have already reported, directly after the decision of the prosecutor's office had been made public, NSZZ Solidarity demanded that the decision to halt the investigation should be revoked and that the people who, in the opinion of the regional board, are responsible for the events should be indicted. At the same time, strike readiness was announced in the region. This continues to be in effect. According to PAP, the resolution now adopted maintains the previous demands of Solidarity and says, among other things:

Apart from the substance of th appeal [wniesionych srodkow odwolania] which has been submitted, the regional union authorities have undertaken efforts to obtain justice for the right causes at the forum of the state's highest representative organ, that is, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, having presented the efforts and the decisions made, according to which the matter was to have been discussed at a session of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, with the participation of delegates from the regional board. [sentence as heard] The resolution states that the speaker of the Sejm and the chairmen of the appropriate Sejm commissions, contrary to the promises made to us, deemed it inadvisable to review the Bydgoszcz affair on the forum of the Sejm commission.

In connection with this situation, the regional board took a decision to extend the strike readiness, and then to announce a strike in the region for the beginning of October, which will be entered into successively by selected work enterprises. At the same time, it is stated that the condition for calling off the strike readiness is the implementation by the authorities of a-l Solidarity's demands with regard to the Bydgoszcz affair.

Prosecutor Upholds Decision

LD192046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[19 September interview of Ryszard Kijok, prosecutor employed by the Prosecutor General's Office, granted to and introduced by Warsaw radio reporter Stanislaw Skotnicki; place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Skotnicki] On 31 August the Bydgoszcz Voivodship prosecutor terminated the investigation into the Bydgoszcz case. Those who felt injured [pokrzywdzeni] by this decision complained to the prosecutor General's Office. Today the matter was resolved. In front of me I have a communique on this subject. The communique begins as follows:

On 19 September 1981 the Prosecutor General's Office, having examined the complaints lodged by the injured parties concerning the decision to terminate the investigation into the events which took place after the deliberations of the sixth session of the Voivodship People's Council [WRN] on 19 March 1981 were broken off and the beating up of Jan Rulewski, Michal Bartoszcze and Mariusz Albetowicz, adopted a decision which upheld the Bydgoszcz Voivodship prosecutor's office's decision against which the complaint had been lodged.

I took part in a press conference during which Ryszard Kijok, a prosecutor employed by the Prosecutor General's Office, who had been in charge of this case, gave his reasons justifying this decision.

[Question] Would you be so good as to give us the main reasons for this decision?

[Answer] During the investigation, carried out by the Bydgoszcz Voivodship prosecutor, with the participation of plenipotentiaries of the injured parties and Solidarity's representatives, extensive evidentiary material was compiled. This material exhaustively depicted the background, progress and circumstances of the events in the Bydgoszcz Voivodship office once the proceedings of the sixth session of the WRN were broken off on 19 March 1980.

The facts of the case, determined on this basis, are not put in question by the plaintiffs. However, what they do put in question are problems such as: the legal consequences of breaking off the WRN session, the powers of the deputy voivodas concerning being able to call the forces of order, the de facto need to call these forces and to use them, the fact that the prosecutor had decided that the evidentiary material which was gathered provided insufficient grounds to charge Deputy Voivodas Roman Bak, Wladyslaw Przybylski and Major Henryk Bednarek.

After analyzing the material which has been gathered I became convinced that the decision of the voivodship prosecutor had been correct.

[Question] I would like to remind you here, Mr Prosecutor, of the joint statement issued by the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs and a delegation of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] dated 30 March. It states that the closure of the session of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship WRN took place in a situation in which the legal regulations in force were not observed and that the use of forces of order to remove Solidarity's representatives from the WRN building was contrary to the principles of resolving social conflicts by political means, negotiations above all, principles that had up until then been observed. Surely this decision is somewhat at variance with the above assessment?

[Answer] It is true that the breaking off of the WRN session on 19 March 1981 took place without certain definite principles and the adopted practice being observed.

[Question] Well, in view of this, did the deputy voivodas have the right to call the forces of order?

[Answer] Yes, they did have this right, since once the session was closed, it was the voivodas who became the masters of the building. It is the voivoda who is in charge of the building. Since we had a type of situation which gave rise to a suspicion that the hall where proceedings took place would be occupied, a situation in which people were, after all, unwilling to vacate the hall, we had a kind of atmosphere which according to the conviction of the deputy voivodas did justify the necessity of calling the forces of order.

[Question] So much for the first part of this affair. The second part has to do with the beating up.

[Answer] Yes, this is a very important issue, because as a result of the intervention on the day in question, Jan Rulewski, Michal Bartoszcze and Mariusz Labetowicz were beaten up.

[Question] Why was the investigation terminated due to the fact that the perpetrators had not been found? After all, it is known from which circle they must have come.

[Answer] Prosecutors employed by the voivodship prosecutor's office, who were in charge of the preliminary investigation, strenuously strove to determine the identities of those who inflicted these injuries. Among other things, the injured parties were shown all the functionaries of the Citizens Militia [MO]. A whole series of investigative measures were carried out in order to identify the culprits. Despite such enormous efforts, the investigation unfortunately ended in failure.

[Question] Does this mean that the case is closed as to the beating up?

[Answer] As far as this aspect is concerned, we can say that the case has not been closed. At this moment it has been closed as far as its merits are concerned. Nonetheless in every case in which the guilty have not been found, the investigative organs are dutybound to act constantly toward determining the perpetrators of the crime.

[Question] Therefore one may count on either new circumstances coming to light or on someone at long last giving us the truth?

[Answer] Of course, yes.

[Question] And then the investigation will be reopened?

[Answer] Yes, an investigation of this kind may be reopened at any time.

[Question] Mr Prosecutor, in conclusion I wish to ask you the following question. Do you realize what social consequences this decision will entail, what the reaction to it will be?

[Answer] I do realize this, but when assessing the evidentiary material each prosecutor is bound to be guided by principles of impartiality and to be objective, without yielding to any pressures. At this moment I, making a decision of this kind, must realize this and surely the repercussions that will follow [as heard] but currently the facts that have been determined and the material are what they are, and I do not see any other solution at this moment.

[Question] And how did you manage to examine this matter in such isolation, coldly?

[Answer] (?I am convinced it has to do with my training as a lawyer). A lawyer cannot be swayed either by information from outside or by the atmosphere that was there at that time, since these would only distort the picture. I am of the opinion that this was the only solution one could arrive at in this case at this moment.

Prosecutor Explains Further

LD211204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0616 GMT 21 Sep 81

[Interview with Ryszard Kijok, prosecutor employed at the Prosecutor General's Office, by correspondent Wojciech Reszczynski, concerning the Prosecutor General's decision to terminate investigation into events of 19 March 1981 in Bydgoszcz--recorded; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How does the Prosecutor General's statement assess the conduct of Major Henryk Bednarek, the commander of the Citizens' Militia Unit?

[Answer] The view was adopted that there were certain infringements as far as Major Bednarek's actions were concerned, but not of a nature which would entail penal proceedings. On the other hand, they entail responsibility for infringement of internal regulations. In this connection the voivodship prosecutor made an appropriate approach to the Bydgoszcz Voivodship commander [of Citizens' Militia] drawing his attention to these infringments.

The Prosecutor General's office will make appropriate recommendations to the headquarters of the Citizens Militia concerning not only the Bydgoszcz events alone but also more broadly; indeed the point is that the Citizens' Militia echelons should ensure that similar events do not occur in future.

[Question] As to the question of the suspension of the voivodship People's Council session and the decision by the voivodas, as well as their rights and powers, how would you explain the decision of the Prosecutor General's office on this point?

[Answer] As far as the voivodship People's Council session is concerned, I consider that the deputy voivodas were entitled to summon the forces of order. Their action did not constitute an infringement of penal law. We can speak about their responsibility only inasmuch as political or social aspects, or perhaps administrative regulations, are concerned. Besides, we see the results of this: Deputy Voivodas Bak and Pazybylski were recalled from their posts, and (Berger) was also recalled from the post of the chairman of the voivodship People's Council, so that these sanctions, if one can call it this, should to some extent give satisfaction.

PILA STRIKE READINESS ANNOUNCED, CALLED OFF

LD181538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Pila announced strike readiness for all its factory organizations in the Pila Voivodship.

The Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity in Pila announces a 4-hour warning strike to be held on 21 September. A strike is to be held on the same day in the Polam factory.

Resolution Details

LD191756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] The Presidium of the board of the regional NSZZ Solidarity in Pila passed a resolution today revoking the state of strike alert in the Notec-adjoining region [region Naonotecki] and the 4-hour warning strike, scheduled to take place on 21 September. This decision was taken following, in the words of the resolution, the guarantees of security given by the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium and after guarantees to the effect that the entire union will defend two activists, the press spokesman of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity and the chairman of the Solidarity's works committee at the Polam lighting equipment works in Pila.

WARSAW VIEWS ISSUE OF SATURDAY MINING, ATTITUDES

LD192356 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Nearly 66 percent of mining work forces turned up for work in the coal mines today on the first shift. This is 1 percent more than a week ago.

In accordance with Resolution No 199 of the Council of Ministers. all those who turned up for work today will get a special bonus from the so-called production fund.

While on the subject of miners and their work today. I wish to add that the Jastrzebie mine was not working. One of the miners from this mine telephoned us. What he had to say aroused my doubts. Well, he confessed that during the past Saturdays he and his colleagues from the Jastrzebie mine worked for Solidarity.

Today they did not commence work because it was the government which expected it. For most of you, ladies and gentlemen, an attitude of this kind will surely seem ridiculous. As for me, I am just saddened by it since, as I have personally found out, this is not an isolated instance. Today, on the eve of the cold part of the autumn and with winter closing in on us, the issue of coal assumes supreme importance. During the past winters, when the coal situation was not so bad, we repeatedly received alarming news from the country that this or that electric power station or heating plant was running short of coal, that there were power cuts, that entire housing estates were not being heated. I remember a tragic situation in one of the hospitals in Koszalin region. In January the temperature in the infants ward amounted to a mere 5 degrees [centigrade]. It was colder than it is outside today. Hence we must realize that we work not for the government, not for Solidarity or someone else, but for us all, for a nation of 35 million people which faces the specter of disaster. Hence we work for us, for us so that we may live.

KATOWICE MINERS' LEADERS DISCUSS SATURDAY WORK

LD181805 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] At the headquarters of the Central Board of the [autonomous] trade union of miners in Katowice, a meeting of the chairmen of works councils in the hard-coal mines has been held. Forms and methods of introducing the principle of compensating miners for additional, voluntary work on days that are free by law were discussed, as contained in the Council of Ministers resolution Number 199. Representatives of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry replied to questions from unionists. The attitude of the chairmen of works councils, who represent the opinion of members of the trade union of miners and all those who are prepared to undertake work on work-free days, is unambiguous.

Society and the economy are hard-hit by the shortfall of coal. Some of the workforce are voluntarily undertaking to work on free Saturdays to alleviate this. That decision represents absolutely no violation of the miners' right to all free Saturdays, and possible work on these days can only stem from their good will. The compensation due to miners for additional effort corresponds with the demands of the workforces, at the same time protecting the interests of miners. They can take a free day on another working day by virtue of working on Saturday. Activities which undermine the rights of miners to choose their options, and which negate the principle of compensation, are not only contrary to the interests of miners but also to those of the national economy and the whole of society.

SOLIDARITY MINE LEADER RESIGNS; WALESA AT MEETING

LD181830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting of Solidarity works commissions from hard-coal mines was held today in the Katowice mine to discuss Council of Ministers Resolution No 199. The meeting had a turbulent character. Dr Henryk Sienkiewicz submitted his resignation from the post of chairman of the National Commission of Mining of NSZZ Solidarity. Participants in the meeting pointed out during the discussion many infringements which have been committed recently by the mining commission.

Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity, participated in the first part of the session. It transpires from information received from participants in the meeting that Lech Walesa holds the view that miners alone can decide about miners' issues. He was to assure the participants in the meeting that miners will receive help from the KKP if they need it.

Those assembled in the Katowice mine, Solidarity activists, decided to suspend National Commission of Mining Chairman Henryk Sienkiewicz and Deputy Chairman Waldemar Jaworski. It was also decided that the new Presidium of this commission will be elected at the beginning of October. A five-man team has been appointed for talks with the government.

MEMBERS LEAVE SOLIDARITY, OPPOSE LATEST ACTIONS

LD102234 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep (PAP)--Lately reports have been coming in that members have been leaving the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity.

At the factory for production of domestic porcelain in Cmielow (Tarnobrzeg Voivodship), 26 people have left Solidarity's ranks, including the former chairman of Solidarity's founding committee, electricians' brigade leader Jerzy Dubik. I thought, he said in a conversation with a PAP journalist, that Solidarity would become a genuine trade union.

Now it turns out that part of the leadership of this organization is clearly banking on changing Poland's sociopolitical system. This is demonstrated by the progress of this organization's first congress. Such a program of confrontation is in no way a program of the working people.

Almost 80 people left Solidarity at 10 enterprises in Bydgoszcz Voivodship this September. They all transferred to trade unions corresponding to their branches of industry. They stress that this decision was made as a result of the trade union's latest undertakings. The most common rebukes advanced regarding the organization are Solidarity's departure from the trade union formula as well as the appeal to the working people of Eastern Europe and speeches made by representatives of the extremist trend in Solidarity's leadership.

DAILIES NOTE SOLIDARITY'S POLITICAL STANCE

LD190928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Press review]

[Text] I shall present extensively to you two commentaries on the subject of the situation in the country, printed on the front pages of TRYBUNA LUDU and ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

The TRYBUNA LUDU commentary is entitled "Slogans and Specific Things." Why does the threat to public life in general not evoke natural self-defense? This is one of the first questions put by the author, (Janusz Ostaszecki). It is said that one of the reasons is lack of confidence in plans and programs. Even if one were to accept this thesis, then how can one explain away the deliberate worsening of this lack of confidence by those who formulate slogans which assume, in advance, that the specific proposals of the authorities will be ineffective? The creators of slogans of negation more often than not do not put forward counterproposals. TRYBUNA LUDU continues by noting that it is a sad but objective fact that what was spontaneous in the great workers' reaction of protest against blunders is no longer spontaneous. What was supposed to restore to our system its lost meaning is beginning to be turned against it and is being manipulated. A state of permanent struggle is being created: No longer struggle for workers' interests, but for power--power for those who are bureaucratizing spontaneity and who are making it an instrument of their own aims.

Thus, it is appropriate to remind people yet again that the party has been conducting a dialogue with the public since its sixth plenum, not by means of slogans but through specific actions. The program of stabilization and mastering the crisis, the great program of economic reform, of the ninth congress is precisely this specific program. No one has promised an immediate improvement, the paper reminds its readers. However, can things get better if these specific actions are being continously disputed, if barriers are still being erected in the face of constructive undertakings?

In the published document on the deliberations of the Council of Ministers, it is bluntly said: [Word indistinct] activists of the Solidarity union are blocking efforts aimed at improving the situation. TRYBUNA LUDU reminds its readers that when there was no report on the state of the economy, there was no desire to discuss cooperation to eliminate troubles. The explanation given was that Solidarity did not know enough about the situation, but, when the report was published it was stated that there was no specific action program to enable such a dialogue to be conducted. Also, when this program was published no stance based on the merits of the case as to those proposals was adopted.

The author of the commentary in TRYBUNA LUDU continues by saying that the manipulation of mine workers is particularly strange. Union activists are stirring them up at every step to protest against the proposed benefits rewarding what is, after all, the heaviest work. Is the real point here, as the saying goes, the miners' honor, or is it to confuse the matter in such a way that a winter power (?blackout) threatens us? Today, the key argument of these activists against the intentions of the authorities is to accuse the government of blocking workers' self-government, or of having an ultimatum-like stance regarding the Sejm decrees which are being prepared. At the same time, it is not mentioned that they were discussed and consulted over a long period in order to harmonize what is individualistic with what is collective.

I have quoted extensive excerpts from the TRYBUNA LUDU commentary printed on the front page today.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY has entitled its article on the current situation in the country "Force of Hope." Fortunately, the front of people with prudence is still numerous and strong. The Politburo confirms the need to build an alliance between all those people, and accord with all those who are not against socialism and who cherish the fatherland and its salvation. The bishops urge discussion by noting in the communique of the conference of the Polish Episcopate that we must again find the road to a joint discussion table and seek solutions which gain public approval.

The paper stresses that no one outside will give us a recipe for getting out of the latest (?crisis). The position and role of the new mighty trade union in Poland's political landscape has become the main political problem at present. The dangerous turn toward politics, against which Pope John Paul II warns all trade unions in his encyclical--no doubt also as a result of an analysis of the Polish situation--is a specific Polish trait. After all, no one knows what independent trade unions in a socialist system should look like or how they are to act.

In conclusion, the ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentary says: Solidarity continues to be a symbol of hope for millions of people in Poland. The abuse and testing of these hopes is dangerous and risky.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS SOLIDARITY PROGRAMS ABROAD

LD181518 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep (PAP)--The army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today charged the Solidarity with plans to set dual power in Polish representation abroad. The paper quoted the decision to establish the union's information bureau in New York recently and plans to set up similar centres in London, Paris and Stockholm, and recalled visits by several dozen official Solidarity delegations to 12 Western nations so far, tourist trips abroad by Solidarity activists to settle matters which could not be resolved through official channels, and the union's contacts with Radio Free Europe's Polish section to tune the Polish programmes of the latter with Solidarity actions at home.

"Establishing of structures parallel to Polish state institutions abroad is out of phase with the Solidarity statute and the arrangements made by the union's National Consultative Committee with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is an act of subversion aimed against the system of power in this country and the Polish raison d'etat and directly against the country and its people," the paper said.

"This is an indication of the fact that the union's foreign activity is a mirror reflection of its activity at home," the paper added.

"The line of the union's foreign activity is leading to a national disaster," the paper concluded.

SOLDIERS DISAPPOINTED BY SOLIDARITY CONGRESS

LD201100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0705 GMT 20 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Wherever the fate of our country is being decided, wherever strong arms, wise counsel and warm hearts are needed, one can see citizens in soldiers' uniforms. They are never sparing when their efforts are needed to ensure the security, order and well-being of our fatherland.

This commitment has always stemmed from a citizen's sense of joint responsibility for the sociopolitical and economic shape of People's Poland, for the peace and security of our fatherland and for law and order in the streets of our towns and villages. Thus the alarm with which the soldiers of the Polish People's Army are following the development of events in the country is all the greater. Just like the whole of society, they believed that good sense would be victorious, that the Solidarity congress would help to bind together the efforts of all Poles in order to bring about a complete renewal of sociopolitical life and the consolidation of the principles of sociopolitical life and the consolidation of the principles of socialist democracy. They counted on the political common sense of people who term themselves the defenders of the interests of the working class. So we should not be surprised by the disappointment and bitterness, by the feelings of betrayal and indignation that are being expressed, not for the first time, today at numerous meetings in the barracks and on the training ground. With the same fervor and commitment with which they train on behalf of our country, they are protesting today against the unbridled political ambitions and irresponsible actions of people who wish to destroy everything that represents the highest ideal for us--the socialist form of our fatherland.

For the soldiers of the People's Army, Poland has been a socialist unity and will continue to be one in the future. It is this Poland that they have vowed to defend against foreign conquest, sparing no thought for their own life and blood. They have sworn to the Polish people that they will defend the rights guaranteed in its Consitution, that they will stand unyielding guard over the freedom and independence of our fatherland in the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies. In daily toil on the training ground and in the barracks, on building sites and on communications routes, the soldiers of the Polish People's Army give proof of their patriotic and internationalist attitude. Thus it is fitting that today, in a time of difficult trials, one reminds all the enemies and political adventurists that whenever a Polish soldier makes a vow to the nation, he is always true to that vow.

SOLIDARNOSC VIEWS AIMS OF PRESS PROPAGANDA

AU181422 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 11 Sep 81 p 12

[Krzysztof Klopotowski article: "The Propaganda Kitchen"]

[Excerpts] The syle in which information is served can fool the public as effectively as an impudent lie can. That is why propaganda is able to manipulate people against their interests; even they do not realize it. What does such manipulation involve?

Let us compare how TRYBUNA LUDU, ZYCIE WARSZAWY and GAZETA KRAKOWSKA treated the conflict around the supposed breakdown in the talks between the government and the National Consultative Commission [KKP]. These dailies once again demonstrated their varied attitudes toward readers--attitudes that correspond to the classical division of people into the rightwing, the center and the leftwing. TRYBUNA LUDU (1.5 million copies on Sundays) insults its own name by trying to discourage people [lud] from participation in power.

The liberal ZYCIE WARSZAWY (440,000 copies) is moderate because it caters to the Warsaw civil servants, who like revolution but who are afraid to lose out on it. But GAZETA KRAKOWSKA (250,000 copies) almost uses force to draw its readers into public affairs. These differences can be seen in the headlines which create the dailies' emotional climate.

On Friday 7 August ZYCIE WARSZAWY used the following headline: "Talks Broken Off." GAZETA KRAKOWSKA's headline on the same subject was: "Will These Talks Defuse Tensions?" On the other hand, TRYBUNA LUDU announced, modestly lowering its eyes, "Communique on Government-Solidarity Talks" and continued in its deadly jargon: "PAP has been authorized to state: In line with earlier decisions..." and so on and so forth. What is the point of all that? TRYBUNA LUDU"s sactimonious tediousness does not denote in any way journalistic incompetence, but results from a certain concept of the press.

As you know, the supposed breakdown in the talks was a propaganda invention, which had to be unmasked sooner or later. TRYBUNA LUDU was thus relieved of openly lying, but ZYCIE WARSZAWY, which is desperately fighting for credibity, was compelled to lie. It is necessary to recall that at the beginning of the Bierek era Bogdan Rolinski from TRYBUNA LUDU was appointed ZYCIE WARSZAWY editor in order to compromise the daily, which was a rival of the party organ. Rolinski's subversive activities reduced a serious national daily to the level of a voivodship daily. Following August 1980, Jerzy Wojcik became chief editor and succeeded in helping the daily out of its decline, but his struggle for credibility soon cost him his life through heart failure. After the death of Wojcik, who was an independent editor, it was decided not to allow ZYCIE WARSZAWY to become the most important daily in the country. No doubt it is TRYBUNA LUDU that should play such a role. What are the arguments for that?

As a long-standing reader of the central party organ I have the impression that this organ's chief concern is to conceal the facts themselves because the party has lost the monopoly of information. However, it is possible to present events so as to discourage readers from participating in public life.

Nothing arouses in people as much interest as other people. TRYBUNA LUDU editors are perfectly aware of this, and that is why they avoid like hell quoting politicians' names in headlines. However, fi they do so, then they use their full titles. Their political philosophy is: More office, less man. This bureaucratic style camouflages the actual system of exercising power. Both the party apparatus and the state bodies operate in line with rules other than those recorded in statutes and acts. What counts is not so much politicians' formal prerogatives as their personal influence. Orientation in personal setups makes it possible to control political life socially, which is why such setups should be kept secret. Readers should face a deal wall of institutions.

When Deputy Premier Rakowski joined the propaganda action by publishing his speech to the trade unionists after the supposed breakdown in the talks, conservative TRYBUNA LUDU gave it this banal headline: "Deputy Premier Rakowski's Speech at Meeting With the KKP Presidium of Solidarity." Well, dear reader, it was one of those many speeches--one of those reports of which you can find so many in our publication. In his case TRYBUNA LUDU used the method of boring one to death in order to make one loathe politics. On the other hand, the radical GAZETY KRAKOWSKA gave this headline to Rakowski's speech: "We Cannot Accept the Thesis of Partnership Where Authorities Are Viewed as Enemies." Presenting Rakowski's main thought as a headline induces everyone to read his speech.

However, the most instructive illustration of the methods used by TRYBUNA LUDU and GAZETA KRAKOWSKA is the way in which their journalists go about their jobs. During the government-Solidarity talks the GAZETA KRAKOWSKA reporter always waited at the doors to the conference hall and tried to collar and question the ministers and trade unionists about their personal impressions. All his findings were then described in reports citing various views and rendering the dramatic atmosphere of the talks. The verbatim record contained two very important ideas between the lines, namely, that ordinary people make politics and that anyone who is persistent enough can obtain his information. This deeply democratic message flies at you from almost every page of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA.

On the other hand, TRYBUNA LUDU goes for official communiques and thus tries to create the impression that it owns the ultimate version of the truth. There is no place in TRYBUNA LUDU for doubts and various viewpoints. There is only one truth, and it is the official department [urzad] that knows it. The editors of the party central organ talk readers into believing that only authorized persons and not any Tom, Dick or Harry can collect information. Aside from the rule of boring one to death, this is the basic rule for citizens' political incompetence, one that TRYBUNA LUDU most keenly observes.

Thanks to the information provided by trade unions, the open propaganda brigandage has been made more difficult. What is now at a premium is small-time crookedness practiced by some sections of the press and by all of television. They will continue to lie to you if Solidarity remains without access to the mass media. And if they are unable to lie to you they will bore you to death and deceive you just to keep you out of politics.

SOLIDARNOSC HITS AT POLISH TV NEWSCAST PORTRAYAL

AU181317 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 11 Sep 81 p 15

[Krzysztof Wyszkowski report: "TV Hooliganism"]

[Text] What can an editor do when he is instructed to suggest that Solidarity sympathizes with Hitlerism and hates the graves of the Soviet soldiers?

An impossible task you might think. However!

On Saturday 5 September--the day of the opening of the Solidarity congress--Polish television beamed Andrzej Zuber's report on three hooligans who had torn a red flag from the roof of the party committee's building in Wieruszow, replaced it by a bedsheet bearing a swastika and then desecrated the Soviet soldiers' cemetery.

Hooligans are hooligans, but television was not satisfied with this fact: It arranged to show that Solidarity had incited them to crime. The boys [hooligans] recited by heart in front of the cameras that they had done what they did because they had read "Solidarity leaflets undermining our alliances and questioning our borders...."

After Zuber's report, the girl announcer told us that a British horror movie would be shown. The movie proved a little boring because horror, no matter how nightmarish, will never scare you as much as cynical public swinishness.

Postscript: The chairman of the radio committee did warn us that--no matter what Solidarity's position--television would report on the Solidarity congress.

JOURNALISTS BACK TU ON CONGRESS MEDIA COVERAGE

AU181253 Warsaw SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 11 Sep 81 p 11

["Statement by Journalists Employed by Radio and Television Who Attended the First National Congress of NSZZ Solidarity Delegates"]

[Text] During the Sunday [6 September] TV newscast Editor Eugeniusz Guz read a commentary in which he said inter alia that Solidarity's refusal to admit a radio and TV team [into the congress hall] was an act directed against journalists. We unequivocally declare that the congress' decision was a result of the NSZZ Solidarity's just action in favor of access to radio and television and an unambiguous expression of opinion on the manipulation practices of TV newscasts.

A large number of journalists (employed by the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs) are presented at the Solidarity congress as delegates, as persons covering the congress and as people who discharge their professional duties. We declare that the principles of journalist accredition at the congress were and are not dictated by personal considerations.

[Signed] Piotr Zaluski, Wroclaw television, member of the Council of the Union of Polish Journalists; Piotr Bielawski, Wroclaw TV employee; Andrzej Awarchalowski, Krakow television; Rafal Brzeski, Polish Radio Warsaw; Konrad Stanglewicz, Polish Radio Zielona Gora; Arkadiusz Olszowy, Polish Radio Zielona Gora; Wojciech Majewski, Polish Radio Katowice; Ryszard Panek, Wroclaw Television; Jacek Fedorowicz, employee of the WPR [expansion unknown]; Jerzy Ferner, Polish Radio Warsaw; Jan Owinski, Polish Radio Warsaw; Marek Tumidajewicz, Wroclaw television; Marek Markiewicz, Lodz television; Marek Kirschke and Krzysztof Turowski, Polish Radio Lodz; Aleksander Machalowski, Polish Radio Warsaw; Jerzy Jestrzebowski, Polish Radio Warsaw; Marian Terlecki, Gdansk television; Zdzislaw Pajak, Polish Radio Bydgoszcz; Andrzej Jelinski, Polish Radio Warsaw; Marek Chlebowicz, Warsaw television.

OFFICIAL VIEWS TU SUPPORT FOR 'ARRESTED' EDITOR

LD182044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Statement by press spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office, Stanislaw Momot, concerning the case of Dr Kornel Makowiecki, a scientific employee of Wroclaw Polytechnic--recorded]

[Text] On 8 July this year a Ruch newsstand in Wroclaw stocked and distributed the BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI [LOWER SILESIAN BULLETIN]. It was the issue No 5, 1981. Some of the magazines found there were confiscated mainly because the bulletin carried an article signed by W.S. Sidorow and entitled "The Polish Chance." What was this article about? It outlined what it alleged are the Soviet Union's plans for armed intervention in Poland. In connection with this, the Prosecutor's Office asked the Wroclaw branch of the Office for the Control of Press, Publication and Public Performances to give an opinion on the text itself and the bulletin as a whole.

This bulletin has been printed since 1979. It was signed at its inception by the Social Self-Defense Committee. Since April 1980 it has appeared as an independent publication and is not signed by any organization which is officially active in Poland. Since the contents, above all the contents of this article, are contrary to the interests of the Polish People's Republic and our country's alliances, the Prosecutor's Office commenced preliminary proceedings. On 29 August on the same newsstand more copies of this bulletin were impounded--this time it was issue No 8.

There are two items printed in this issue which merit special attention. On page three we have a message signed by the Founding Committee of the Free Trade Unions in the Soviet Union. On pages seven and eight we have the appeal to soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army, signed by the National Labor Union of Russian Solidarists [Narodno Trudovoy Soyuz Rossiyskikh Solidaristov].

The contents of these publications are clearly contrary to the regulations about which I have been talking--the regulations of the penal law, primarily article No 271 of the criminal code which safeguards the interests of the state. Among other things, the contents contain appeals to disobey commands to cooperate with the participants of future disturbances in Poland.

It was decided to interrogate a person who in the proceedings was revealed to have been the editor of this magazine. It emerged that it was Kornel Morawiecki. I mention his name and surname, because BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI has already extensively publicized it; otherwise I would not have mentioned it. He was detained and interrogated as a suspect concerning the accusations I have just mentioned. The voivodship prosecutor held talks with representatives of regional NSZZ Solidarity. Why? It transpired that Mr Morawiecki is an activist of this organization and a delegate to the first national Solidarity congress.

It was determined and agreed during the talks that the congress would refrain from any action, pending the outcome of the prosecutor office's analysis of the basic issues connected with the person of Mr Morawiecki. In the meantime, on 15 September a special one-page edition of BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI was published.

On the first page the following information was carried: Kornel Morawiecki arrested. His curriculum vitae was printed, as was a statement issued by the Presidium of the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, Dolny Slask region, which stated:

Kornel Morawiecki, a delegate to the first national congress of NSZZ Solidarity, editor of BIULETYN DOLNOSLASKI, has been arrested. We will counter this provocation with a protest action. Defending a Solidarity delegate, we thus defend the public against lawlessness.

Kornel Morawiecki was not arrested. On 16 September the prosecutor's office accepted a warranty [poreczenie]. Both the regional board and the works commission at the Polytechnic, of which Kornel Morawiecki is a member and an activist, requested such a procedure by the prosecutor's office.

It seems to me that we might as well dwell on this matter a little longer and comment on it in a few words. Well, we cannot understand this kind of action. Generally speaking, we are not concerned about what the organization which signed the appeal to Soviet soldiers and officers is, or what it does. The fact that this is an organization which acts against an allied state could, from our viewpoint, be sufficient to take action and, in fact, it really is sufficient to take action. In connection with this it is impermissible for its propaganda materials to be freely distributed on our country's territory.

We might as well say that this is not the only reason. We can't help but be indignant. The NTS [National Labor Union which operates from FRG] is not an organization toward which we are indifferent. It recruited its activists from among the former Vlasov [General Vlasov who betrayed the Red Army] men. That is why those who remember what Vlasov's men did, if only during the period of the Warsaw uprising, well, I believe they will have their own opinion with regard to this organization.

Finally, this whole thing bears witness to some kind of definitely incorrect direction of action. Whose action? Well, we constantly wish to avoid saying "solidarity's action." However, after all, the union did put its stamp to this latest statement. And this, I suppose, no one is capable of comprehending.

TRYBUNA LUDU QUOTES 'CITIZENS' OPINIONS'

PM181439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 81 p 4

[Zenon Skuza article: "Citizens' Opinions"]

[Text] Continual new conflicts between NSZZ Solidarity and the authorities, further destabilizing an already unstable situation and increasing a feeling of uncertainty with respect to the future, have been arising in our country for many months for many reasons and, frequently, for no reason at all. Increasingly often, every new increase in tension was given rise to a dramatic question: What will happen next; can the present economic and political crisis, as well as a crisis of confidence, really be overcome in this way; have these activities not been combined with intentions and objectives of which the general public has not been quite aware? More and more citizens have been adopting a critical attitude toward both the conflicts and their unequivocal interpretation. With every passing week the number of citizens hoping for peace, law and order has also been increasing....

The most recent tension in the country's situation has also brought about a similar response and analogous assessments. Many citizens of our country have expressed their views in letters addressed to the Government Presidium.

The content of these letters, with which our newspaper has been allowed to familiarize itself by the government's press spokesman, is extremely interesting.

The letters in question have been written by people of various ages and diverse political views. Many of these letters were written by Solidarity members, including some of the founders of that trade union's local organizations among various communities. Workers, peasants, economists, teachers and social activists have expressed their views and thoughts. Letters written by women who have suffered especially badly as a result of the social crisis, are of an especially dramatic significance. (Many writers have asked that their names and addresses not be divulged in the event of their letters being published because they are afraid of "pressure from Solidarity activists.")

"I personally," engineer Krzysztof Szul-Skljodkorona, master of science from Warsaw, writes, "have a high regard for Solidarity and Mr L. Walesa because they have been the driving force behind many changes. But I differentiate between two Solidarities--one which has helped to achieve and inspired a great deal and another (the present one) whose activities are tantamount to negation, tub thumping and demagoguery. That second Solidarity is under the influence of political fools...."

Solidarity member Zygmunt Kurnicki from Krakow assesses this question in a similar manner. He writes: "To begin with I would like to state that I undoubtedly joined the right trade union. However, my doubts--and those of many of my acquaintances--as to whether we belong to the right union have continually been increasing and becoming more frequent... Until August 1980," he continues, "we had in our country several thousand 'activists' who were above the law; but now scores of thousands of people who want to persuade millions of people to follow them are pursuing a path leading directly to catastrophe. In such a situation a new organization--an authentic trade union organization, for instance--will have to be created because the working people must have their own organization...."

Other correspondents raise the point that even if Solidarity has not yet become a tool which some "ambitious politicos want to use to seek power in the country," it is undoubtedly becoming such a tool. This leitmotiv is apparent in many letters.

Wlodzimierz Oniszczenko from Warsaw writes, among other things: "I have been a party member for 3 years and a Solidarity member since September 1980. I must say that my mistrust of that trade union organization's intentions since the fall of last year has now reached its highest point. The organization is becoming--quite openly at present--a tool for struggle against the party, the government and the state.... The situation now prevailing in Poland closely resembles the situation which prevailed in Chile before the 1973 coup. In that country everything also began with propaganda attacks against the government as well as stoppages, processions by women and children and a strike by transportation workers...the scenario seems to be similar..."

"I was and still am very well disposed toward Solidarity, but only provided and insofar as it seems itself as a trade union organization, aims to protect the working people and acts in various ways for their benefit. However, Solidarity is now itching to become a political party--and, what is even more, a leading one. This is not a good thing. And at this point we should state quietly but firmly 'enough is enough,'" Jozef Zilkowski from Chojno declares. Many letters have expressed the opionion that, by exceeding its statutory rights, Solidarity has been destabilizing the situation in the country, increasing tension and hindering the process of overcoming the economic crisis.

"Solidarity has done much good for our nation and country, but now it has crossed the rubicon of 'restraint' which must never be crossed because any extremism is bound to destroy itself. I am not certain at all, nor have I any scientific evidence, that all Solidarity members are good, honest, reliable and just people, and our old proverb that 'one mangy sheep will infect the entire flock' is quite right....

"Solidarity members"--Alojzy Cybulski continues in his letter to the primate (he sent a copy of it to the Government Presidium)--"call themselves believing Catholics who are just, honest and love their neighbors. But is the desire to destroy your own country--because this is what they are rapidly doing--a feature of a true Christian...? Last year's strikes have destroyed our national economy because, as we know, people who strike do not produce."

"We the rank and file," a driver from Bydgoszcz writes, "do not always know what the dispute is all about.... let us not pull the wool over our own eyes: Solidarity will not leave you--the government and the party--alone until it has carried out a revolution because this is its ultimate objective. After all, hatred among Solidarity members against the party, communists and the government is the main issue.... Mr Rulewski in no way conceals this...."

Jozef Blaszczyk, a resident of Kutno, writes: "Solidarity has been seeking to ensure by hook or by crook that the situation in the country deteriorates as much as possible in order to persuade the community that only Solidarity can help the country out of destitution.... Even though that organization calls itself a working people's organization, it burns with bitter hatred toward anything that is socialist...." In another letter we read: "What has Solidarity so far done for Poland? Nothing. They have disseminated hatred among the people and created divisions, but the worst evil has been the fact that they have discouraged, even prevented, people from engaging in hard work...."

J. Rys writes: "Mr Walesa has stated that Poland could become another Japan. However, Mr Walesa has done nothing to ensure that members of his organization begin to work like the Japanese.... Has Solidarity raised a finger to achieve this? They are pleased that production has been falling day after day. This is grist to their mill. Whenever the workers begin to work honestly, Solidarity appears on the scene and organizes strikes in order to throw people off their rhythm...."

Many correspondents have drawn attention to the fact that Solidarity has continually been losing its influence in all sociovocational circles, especially among workers, and that more and more people have come to distrust and even critically assess decisions made by the National Consultative Commission and regional Solidarity executives because they have become aware of the negative political, social and economic consequences of those organizations' spectacular actions and escalation in demands--in short, exertions aimed at gaining control over people's minds.

"Solidarity is beginning to lose support and popularity among its members, as demonstrated by the divergence of decisions on calling strikes. Some enterprises have also refused to comply with instructions received from regional executives.... Many disappointed people have gone back to the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, while some others remain undecided.... Solidarity is effective and efficient as far as creating chaos is concerned...." Jozef Cias writes from Kielce.

Eugeniusz D. from Bydgoszcz makes the following remarks: "Clearly, Solidarity leaders, with a few exceptions, openly act against the government and all its efforts because anything the government does is unfavorable to them. They are afraid of losing popularity...."

Jerzy Salamanczyk from Warsaw states: "Many people--in my opinion, the majority--are definitely opposed to the methods used by some Solidarity regional organizations, especially recently. Everybody feels tired not so much because of the tragic market situation but because of uncertainty with respect to the future...."

Several correspondents have drawn attention to the fact that people participate in strikes only because they are afraid of moral pressure by trade union activists. The writers of many letters state that more and more people have begun to view favorably the party's program and the government's decisions, especially since the extraordinary ninth congress during which the party decidedly declared itself in favor of continuing the process of democratizing life in our country, socialist renewal and the implementation of fundamental economic reforms.

The letter writers also draw attention to the fact that in recent weeks Solidarity's popularity has declined in many regions of the country and that this process will continue, especially since that trade union organization will soon report to its members on its achievements for the country in addition to strikes and demonstrations. They also write that an escalation in demands must be expected since a so-called radicalization of programs may well be the only way in which many Solidarity leaders will be able to hang on to their positions in the organization. Time will tell to what extent these forecasts prove correct.

People also ask "why demagogues and politicos are allowed to play their games undisturbed" even though by doing so they exceed the framework of existence guaranteed in the trade union organization's statute. The government has been asked equally frequently why it has maintained a passive attitude. Many writers have appealed to the government to take firm action to resolve an abnormal situation.

Here are merely a few passages from letters concerning this category of questions: "It is high time the government showed that it is strong. The more it retreats, the more pressure Solidarity will apply. They want to seize power--the majority of the public has realized this.... Concessions and negotiations will not stop a gradual disintegration of the economy. It is necessary to restore law and order, respect for work and the law and the authority of the economic leadership--foremen, managers and directors. Otherwise everything will disintegrate...." writes Jacek Boguslawski from Plock. "A majority of women want to protest against strikes," writes a woman living at Sycow. "All true members of Solidarity should now get ready and marshal other people to help with the harvest...." "The government's and the party's inertia and the concessions made by them have merely encouraged the impudence of the organizers of the 'new order' who have been squabbling about positions and high salaries," writes Jozef Witkowski from Wroclaw. "Your efforts and our expectations are being wrecked by Solidarity ringleaders. They are not moving along any joint path leading the country out of its present difficulties. What they have in mind is clearly the destruction of our socialist country. After all, they have been 'boring' in this way for nearly a year, and it does not seem likely that they will change their behavior. The government must not yield any further...." Jozef Mudrak writes from Warsaw. "Solidarity must rid itself of irresponsible individuals in the same way as the party has rid itself of such people...." B.R. writes from Lodz.

When commenting on the content of the letters received and quoting some passages from them, I have ignored letters in which emotions have overwhelmed realism. I believe that the content of the letters quoted, which were written "from the heart," should give us, all of us without exception, much food for thought.

AUTONOMOUS TU'S APPEAL TO NATION FOR MODERATION

LD192258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] During an extraordinary plenary session of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions the authorities of the confederation published a statement which says, among other things: In the face of a socioeconomic crisis which is growing increasingly more serious, in the difficult and complicated political situation which is exacerbated by a sharp polarization of stances, in the face of an extreme exhaustion of working people and the growing tension of the community, the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions appeals to all citizens to retain moderation, prudence and dignity in all their utterances and actions.

The statement goes on to say that the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions still has no intention of playing the role of a political party, and that it acts in accordance with principles defined in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and in accordance with other laws.

CABINET RESHUFFLE REPLACES BANC, OTHERS

AU191340 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] By presidential decree Comrade Iosif Banc is relieved from his post of chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of the Socioeconomic Activity. Comrade Marin Enache has been appointed chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of the Socioeconomic Activity.

Comrade Angelo Miculescu has been relieved from his post of first deputy prime minister of the government and minister of agriculture and food industry and will be given other tasks. Comrade Ion Tesu has been relieved from his post of minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and has been appointed to the post of minister of agriculture and food industry.

Comrade Alexandru Ionescu has been relieved from his post of director general of Romanian radio and television. Comrade Ilie Radulescu has been appointed to the post of director general of Romanian Radio and Television.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL EXECUTIVE MEETING

AU181745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee. During the meeting the PEC examined and adopted the draft decree regarding the approval of customs regulations which uniformly regulates customs procedures for imported and exported goods, as well as the other aspects of customs activity in the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The new normative act also specified the norms applicable to natural persons by establishing limits in terms of value and quantities for goods that can be imported or exported and customes fees for such goods. The decree also envisages sanctions for violation of customs fees regulations with a view to respecting customs regulations and increasing the responsibility of importers and exporters and transportation companies in that field.

By means of the customs regulation, a complex and clear legal framework is worked out designed to permit the proper unfolding of the overall customs activity.

The PEC then examined the draft bill on income taxes and local taxes and a draft decree for the application of the law on income taxes and local taxes. Proceding from the fact that the state is year by year allocating important funds for the smooth and intensive development of all urban and rural localities to ensure incrasingly better work, living and housing conditions for all citizens, the legal framework regarding the establishment and cashing of income and local taxes is being improved by taking into consideration the participation of the people and of socialist units in establishing funds in conformity with the principles of socialist ethics and equity. Thus the people's responsibility toward the society's needs is being strengthened, public funds are being spent rationally and any form of waste is being eliminated in this field. The PEC decided that the draft bill on income and local taxes will be published and submitted for discussion and then forwarded to the Grand National Assembly for ratification.

During the meeting, the PEC approved the directives on Romania's participation in the 36th UN General Assembly [UNGA] session and the proposals that will be submitted by our country. The PEC decided that the overall activity of the Romanian delegation will be channeled in the direction of promoting the principles, theses and goals envisaged by the party's and state's foreign policy, in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches and in the documents presented by Romania at the United Nation.

During the discussions on the agenda points, our delegation will express the profound concern--that is felt by the entire world--over the accentuation of international tension and the intensified arms race.

Our delegation will present Romania's and its president's concerns and actions to stop the aggravation of this situation and contribute to the policy of peace, detente, cooperation and national independence and to resolving all disputes among countries by peaceful means. Our delegation will act so that the UNGA session will adopt a resolution to stop the policy of armament and proceed to disarmament; to establish a new international economic order; strengthen cooperation among countries on an equitable basis, eliminate discrimination, barriers and the exaggerated interest rate system levied by imperialist circles, eliminate the policy of the use or threat of force and generally applying in interstate relations the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and the principle of each people's right to freely choose its sociopolitical road to development.

The Romanian delegation will present our country's position on the just and equitable solution of the major problems confronting the world today and will struggle for the peaceful settlement of differences among countries, for the freezing and reduction of military budgets, for strengthening and developing relations of good-neighborliness between countries and for increasing the United Nation's role in resolving, in the interests of all peoples, the current problems in international life.

The delegation will act so that the UN General Assembly will approve the program of measures for the proper preparation and holding in 1985 of the International Youth Year. It will act toward the convening in 1982 of the second session of the Consultative Committee for the International Youth Year and toward practical measures to apply the program agreed upon and primarily the recommendations on the solution of specific problems which concern the young generation.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a report on the official friendly visit of Kuwait's Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah to our country. The PEC completely ratified the results of the Romanian-Kuwaiti summit talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual respect, and noted that these talks are an essential contribution to expanding relations of fruitful cooperation between Romania and Kuwait in various fields of activity.

The PEC highly assessed the decision that was made during the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah regarding developing cooperation between the two countries in various branches of industry, in the agroindustrial, health, tourist, transportation and telecommunications fields, in infrastructure and in the trade and banking fields, stressing that this is to the benefit of both our peoples and the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

The PEC completely agreed with the conclusions reached by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah on a number of problems in international life and with the determination of the two countries to intensify their cooperation in the world arena so as to make a greater contribution to resolving the major problems confronting mankind. In this context, the meeting stressed the importance of the decision made by Romania and Kuwait to promote a fruitful dialogue among all countries in the world with a view to creating an appropriate atmosphere for resuming and strengthening the policy of peace, detente and international cooperation on the basis of strict respect of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and settling disputes between countries by peaceful means alone.

The PEC highly appreciated the stress placed during the talks on the need for decisive action to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, for settling the Palestinian people's problem by recognizing their legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state, and ensuring the security of all countries in that area. Complete agreement was also expressed with the determination of the two heads of state to support efforts to ensure peace and stability in Lebanon and safeguard the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of that country under the leadership of the legal Lebanese authorities.

The PEC stressed the importance of Romania's and Kuwait's decision to struggle firmly to adopt urgent measures in the field of disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament, stopping the arms race and the production of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons, so that the people's overall efforts will forcus on achieving constructive and positive cooperation among nations to ensure progress and prosperity throughout the world. The meeting also stressed the conclusion that was reached on eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order on just and equitable bases designed to ensure each nation's progress and primarily the progress of developing countries and that the current world economic crisis be overcome to safeguard peace ans stability throughout the world.

The PEC also appreciated the stress placed by the two sides on achieving tangible results to establish security and cooperation in Europe, emphasing that this will exert a positive influence on peace, security and cooperation throughout the world and on lessening tension at the international level.

The PEC stressed with satisfaction Romania's and Kuwait's desire to actively participate, together with all nations, with the small and medium-sized countries, with the nonaligned countries, to resolve the complex problems of the present-day world for the triumph of the cause of peace, progress and international cooperation.

The PEC unanimously approved the documents and understandings reached and worked out measures for their implementation.

During the meeting, the PEC also resolved a number of current problems of the party and state activity.

SOURCE CITES USSR PRESSURE TO STATION TROOPS

AU210950 Vienna KURIER in German 21 Sep 81 p 3

[Hermann Deml dispatch from Bucharest: "Now Soviet Troops to Romania? Talks on Stationing 'Suggested'"]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union have opened, at an unknown place, secret negotiations the significance of which is incalculable. This has leaked from reliable government sources in Bucharest. Government officials in Bucharest assert that Romania has not been consulted. They add that they cannot say what the subjects of these negotiations are.

On the other hand, a high government official confirmed--as has been repeatedly speculatively assumed in the West--that there have actually been attempts "by our strongest ally in the Warsaw Pact" to open negotiations on the stationing of Soviet troops in Romania (with reference to Spain's forthcoming joining of NATO).

The high-ranking Bucharest interlocutors gave assurance, however, that Romania will not yield to this pressure and, as before, is determined to continue to maintain the foreign policy it has pursued since 1964 of national independence and sovereignty "within the Eastern alliance system."

The assertion, spread primarily by the Paris paper LE MONDE, that Romania had to commit itself to adopt a policy of absolutely faithful compliance with the Kremlin line lacks any foundation, they declared. They added that while it was a fact that Romanian state and party chief Ceausescu visited Soviet party chief Brezhnev in the Crimea, this was a practice "customary in the bloc" which did not justify any speculations.

Romania, the Bucharest interlocutors declared, is interested in the continuation of the policy of detente, which was proved by its attitude at the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference, which will enter into its concluding phase on 27 October. Bucharest has offered to "host" the next follow-up meeting of the European Security Conference; a congress building is available.

BUCHAREST REPORTS POLISH GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

AU182058 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The Polish news agency PAP has distributed the statement of the PZPR Central Committee which notes that the political situation in the country is developing in a dangerous direction. The manner in which the first part of the recent Solidarity cong.ess has unfolded and its decisions have raised to the level of official program of the overall organization the adventurous trends and phenomena acting within Solidarity, though they seemed to be only extremist trends. Thus the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie have been unilaterally violated. They have been replaced with a program of political opposition that is a blow to the vital interests of the Polish people and state, which means a trend toward confrontation that threatens to entail bloodshed.

Rude decisions have been adopted toward the Sejm on problems that are exclusively in its jurisdiction as a body of the supreme power.

The position taken by Solidarity of denying any efforts by our state's authorities is a blow to the implementation of the program for the socioeconomic stability of Poland formulated by the government and adopted by the Sejm.

The Politburo calls upon all PZPR members and all Polish people to determinedly speak out against political adventurism, against instigating the struggle for power and against attempts to destroy the socialist state.

In conclusion, the statement stressed: We will defend socialism as we defend Poland's independence. For this purpose, the state will use the means required by the situation.

In its turn, in examining the sociopolitical and economic situation, the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic assessed that the first stage of the Solidarity trade union congress has taken place under the influence of those groups of trade union activists that are actually blocking the efforts of the government to pull the country out of the crisis and implement the necessary reforms. Proclaiming glorifying slogans, they deliberately introduce anarchy into the socioeconomic life, proceeding from the assumption that the more difficult the situation, the easier the potential of social dissatisfaction may be used to struggle against the government, the state apparatus and the economic administration.

The representatives of the confrontational trend within the Solidarity apparatus reduce to the bone the efforts made by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs. The eleventh hour has struck for them to abandon this line. The constant and often illegal actions, the instigations against socialism, the anti-Soviet and antistate activity were presented as isolated actions. However, now it is clear that this was the political line imposed on the trade union links.

The government communique then stresses: The anti-Soviet campaign gives rise to great indignation. In this atmosphere, some young people are pushed to desecrate the graves of Soviet soldiers that fell for Poland. To act against those deeds means to stain Poland's good reputation. A great responsibility is devolving on those who instigate anti-Soviet hysteria which, with a blind hatred, mutilates the society's conscience. The government and all bodies of people's power are obliged to firmly defend the socialist state and the supreme interests of the country and people from the danger created by the counterrevolutionary forces. At the same time, the Council of Ministers believes that the struggle against extremist elements within Solidarity is at this time a struggle to maintain the line of socialist renewal, an activity aimed at defending economic reform to strengthen democracy and develop self-management.

The government states that in case of supreme necessity, it will not hesitate to apply any means in keeping with the state's prerogatives.

The Council of Ministers examined tangible measures whose application may become necessary to defend socialism and the basic interests of the Polish people and state.

As the PAP news agency has announced, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received Boris Aristov, ambassador of the Soviet Union who, on behalf of the party and state supreme leadership of the Soviet Union, declared: The CPSU Central Committee and the Government of the Soviet Union feel bound to call the attention of the PZPR Central Committee and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the increased anti-Soviet trend in Poland and to its intensification, which has reached dangerous proportions.

The facts, the declaration then states, demonstrate that an acute and unrestrained large-scale campaign is clearly taking place in the country against the Soviet Union, against its domestic and foreign policy; they demonstrate that these are not isolated and irresponsible hooligan actions, but coordinated actions by the enemies of socialism in a well-defined political direction.

Their major aim to slander and denigrate the first socialist country in the world and the very idea of socialism; their aim is to awaken among the ranks of Polish people enmity and hatred against the Soviet Union and the Soviet people and to break off the relations of fraternal friendship that unite our peoples and, in the final analysis, to tear Poland away from the socialist community and eliminate socialism in Poland.

The antisocialist forces are trying to give rise in Poland to an atmosphere of ultra-nationalism by imprinting it with an obvious anti-Soviet character. Moreover, the breadth, intensity and degree of hostility of the current anti-Soviet campaign in Poland shows the characteristics of the anti-Soviet hysteria instigated in certain imperialist countries.

This, the declaration states, cannot stop us from asking ourselves the question: Why have the official Polish authorities not undertaken any kind of firm measures to curb the hostile campaign against the Soviet Union, to which Poland is linked by friendly relations and by obligations as its ally. We are not aware of one case in which the initiators of anti-Soviet provocations have met with a stern response by the authorities and been punished.

We have repeatedly drawn the attention of the PZPR leadership and the Government of the Polish People's Republic to the increased anti-Soviet wave in Poland. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the declaration stated in conclusion, believe that further lenience toward any signs of anti-Sovietism will greatly harm Soviet-Polish relations and are directly at variance with Poland's obligations as an ally and with the vital interests of the Polish people.

We are expecting the PZPR leadership and Government of the Polish People's Republic to urgently adopt determined and drastic measures to curb the fierce anti-Soviet propaganda and the hostile actions against the Soviet Union.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Visits Military Units

AU192130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] Bucharest (ADN)--On Wednesday the delegation of the National People's Army [NVA], led by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the NVA Political Main Administration, now staying in Romania, visited Constanta County. It was accompanied by Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and secretary of the Supreme Political Council. Ion Stoian, first secretary of the Constanta RCP County Party Committee, received the NVA delegation. In a cordial talk he reported on the successes of the working people of the coastal county and their tasks in further shaping universally developed socialism.

The delegation, which upon its arrival in Constanta, was cordially welcomed by generals, officers and soldiers of the Romanian Army, visited the "Marasesti" unit of the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, where it continued the fruitful and friendly exchange of experiences. In the talks the common interest in the secure protection of socialism and peace was stressed.

On Tuesday the delegation visited an army staff and the "Constantin Godeanu" motorized infantry group of the unit.

The unit was set up in October 1943 in the Soviet Union by former antifascist members of the Romanian Army and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet units for liberation from fascism.

Coman Receives GDR Delegation

AU181836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1813 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Sep (AGERPRES)--Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 18, the military delegation led by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Department of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, now paying a visit to Romania.

The talks conducted on the occasion passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and pointed to the friendly relations between the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, relations which develop continuously, on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, in the interest of both countries and peoples.

BULGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS BACAU COUNTY

AU191930 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] The delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by Comrade Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, continued its visit to our country.

The guests had an opportunity to become acquainted with the acheivements and concerns of some working collectives of economic units in the county of Bacau.

The county people's council gave a luncheon in honor of the guests.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR YOUTH--Bucharest, 19 Sep (AGERPRES)--On Saturday, September 19, the proceedings took place in Bucharest of a meeting on the setting up of the Romanian National Committee for the International Year of the Youth. A broadly representative body, the committee will be directly concerned with the planning, organization and stimulation of the activities initiated on a national plane in preparation of the International Year of the Youth to be marked in 1985. Cornelia Filipas, Romanian deputy prime minister, was elected chairman of the committee and Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY Union of Communist Youth], chairman of the Romanian Youth and Student Association for the United Nations, Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, and Gheorghe Dolgy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, were elected vice-chairmen. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 19 Sep 81 AU]

MEDIA REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON EVENTS IN POLAND

AU182022 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] The document sent by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to the leadership of the PZPR and the Polish Government was published today in Warsaw. The document calls the attention of the PZPR Central Committee and the Polish Government, it is reported, to the growing anti-Sovietism in Poland which has reached its limits of intensity. The text of the document is published today on the front page of TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, and is being broadcast by the radio almost every hour without comment.

The Soviet document emphasizes in ultimatum-like form that the highest party organ and the Government of the Soviet Union expect the leadership of the PZPR and the Polish Government to urgently take resolute and drastic steps, it is reported, to stop the malicious anti-Soviet propaganda and hostile actions against the Soviet Union. According to the document, numerous facts show that a sharp and unbridled campaign against the Soviet Union and its internal and foreign policies is being waged in Poland publicly, widely and with impunity.

Characterizing this as coordinated activity of the enemies of socialism, the document emphasizes that the most important aim of this activity is an aspiration, we quote, to tear Poland away from the socialist community and to liquidate socialism in Poland itself. The Soviet document stresses that up to now the official Polish authorities have taken no resolute steps to halt these activities by Solidarity, something that is, as the document warns, contrary to Poland's Constitution, which includes the principle of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is supported by the fact that there has been no case of sharp reaction against and punishment of the initiators of the anti-Soviet provocation, it is reported.

The statement of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government adds that any further mild reaction to the anti-Soviet occurrences might cause enormous damage to Soviet-Polish relations, and emphasizes that such mildness would directly contradict Poland's allied obligations and the vital interests of the Polish people.

TASS Report

AU181947 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The document sent by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government to the PZPR leadership and the Polish Government was published this morning in Warsaw.

The TASS agency also published a report on the Soviet warning today. This is the first report appearing in Moscow public media. TASS points out that in connection with the provocative activities of the antisocialist forces in Poland and with the authority of the Soviet leadership, Boris Aristov, the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw, called the attention of the Polish leaders to the fact that the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland are widely and with impunity waging a furious campaign of lies and slanders against the Soviet Union and its internal and foreign policies.

Sundic Commentary

LD181722 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Aristov, the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw, has asked the Polish state and party leadership to undertake resolute steps against the activities of the trade union Solidarity and to oppose most sharply the anti-Soviet actions and tendencies.

By all appearances this Soviet warning was formulated earlier, and it was expected--as it turned out--that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo would also react to the decisions adopted at the Solidarity congress in Gdansk. There is the impression that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo did this under pressure from the Warsaw Pact allies. The accusations leveled against the trade union Solidarity are very sharp, while the prospects of the Polish leadership abandoning them or mitigating them are virtually nil.

All who follow the latest developments in Poland have noticed that while Solidarity has been denounced, no possibility of resuming dialogue has been mentioned. Special attention is also drawn to the fact that this time it is not only the radical factions within the Solidarity trade union, but the entire organization that are being denounced. There was also a very threatening warning to the effect that the state would use all means required by the situation to defend socialism. It could be said that this is the first time the PZPR leadership's assessment of the Solidarity trade union's activities is virtually entirely identical with the assessment of Poland's Warsaw Pact allies. This is complicating the situation even further and, it might be said, the situation is also more dangerous than at any time in the last year.

This can be seen in the Catholic Church's appeal to all Poles and social forces in the country to avoid group-like and personal interests. The Catholic Church is obviously trying if not to mediate, then at least to contribute to reducing the present crisis, which is, to say the least, dangerous not only for Poland but also further afield.

The Solidarity leadership, contrary to its normal manner, did not exactly hurry to react to the statement of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. However, there was no lack of reaction. This time we will quote only one sentence which says" We will not accept a scenario which represents a provocation.

If we tried to interpret this sentence as formulated, the first thing we would have to say is that the trade union Solidarity is not prepared to yield and, moreover, that it believes the Politburo would not have published such a sharp statement if it did not have to.

Most denunciations of the first Solidarity congress, not only by the Polish state and party leadership but also by the Polish allies in the Warsaw Pact, are based on the message addressed by the congress on 8 September to the working people of East Europe--Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary and all peoples of the Soviet Union. The text of this message, which calls on the working class of these countries to struggle for the improvement of the life of all working people, has been described as direct interference in other people's affairs and even as incitement to bloodshed. As can be seen, this denunciation is very sharp, but even if the trade union Solidarity was wrong, this certainly should not be a cause for bloodshed in Poland or in any other situation. This would be tantamount to a disaster and should be avoided at all costs. Any settling of accounts with the use of force inside Poland and any intervention from outside would push Europe and the world into a disaster without return. No effort is too great to prevent this.

TANJUG Reaction

LD182008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--The situation in Poland is straining quickly and taking on worrying dimensions. Such a state of affairs--including a sharp warning from Moscow to the Polish leadership released today--can force the Polish party and government to make up their mind about undertaking some more resolute steps, for the Polish Government today came up with an announcement approving the evaluations of the state of affairs in Poland made in an announcement by the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee.

Indicative of the possibility of some application of emergency measures is, for instance, an assertion in the government announcement saying that, if need be, the government will not hesitate to apply all means which are in line with state perogatives.

The organ of the PUWP Central Committee, TRYBUNA LUDU, today sharply attacked the statement made by the Solidarity's press spokesman saying that this trade union remains faithful to the Gdansk congress decisions and that the Politbureau's announcement "points to lack of realism."

Rumors about a possible postponement of the second part of the Solidarity congress scheduled for September 26 are also circulating here today.

BORBA Commentary

LD192156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--In a commentary on Poland, the Yugoslav daily BORBA writes that the Polish people, working class and the United Workers' Party will find enough strength to surmount the crisis in the country and continue towards their chosen goal.

Only alone and without any outside interference can Poland reach this goal, the daily says.

The daily assesses that the dangerous political situation in Poland has reached its peak in the last few days and that it has practically halted the democratic and progressive process of social and economic reform in the country.

Commenting on the situation, the commentary uses terms such as "the dangerous limits" reached because of what it calls "the so-called internationalization of the Polish problem."

The daily adds that the situation is characterized not only by the most evident split so far between the authorities and the Solidarity trade union but also by their direct confrontation.

TU Official Comments

LD181354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation has always stood firm in the defence of the right of the working class of each country to define the physiognomy, role and tasks of its own trade union movement itself, without external interference or the imposition of a foreign model. We have called for the honouring of the right to an indigenous path of development and have opposed all attempts at tutelage and the dealing out of labels to other trade union organisations. Our position remains unchanged and we expressed it in our greeting to the "Solidarity" congress.

This was stated by presidency member of the Confederation of Yugoslav Trade Unions Council, Joseip Franic, in an interview to RAD, the organ of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation. Franic led the Yugoslav trade union delegation which attended the first part of the Solidarity congress in Gdansk.

Commenting on the "Solidarity" call to the workers of Eastern Europe, Franic said "just as we are consistent in our opposition to all interference, so are we against this".

Franic recalled that the Yugoslav trade union delegation had been in Gdansk for three days, the period for which it had been invited. The members of the delegation are not, therefore, aware of whether the "Solidarity" statute was adopted according to the planned procedure of otherwise. "Nor do we know," he added, "what are the basic characteristics of the organizational structure, for we did not have a draft of the statute at our disposal".

For no trade union organisation, and, therefore, not for ours, does presence at the congress mean automatic agreement with specific or ideological orientation or any concrete decision, Franic said. Through our "presence and participation at the congress, we expressed our solidarity with all socialist and other progressive forces of Poland in the attempt to overcome the current difficulties there" Franic said.

Our visit and our presence at the "Solidarity" congress is the logical consequence of our principled policy of cooperation with all trade unions and of acting with due respect towards them all, concluded member of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council, Josip Franic. Practice has confirmed that on this basis alone can cooperation be developed in the world trade union movement.

Press Reaction

AU192136 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 15 September on page 8 carries an 850-word report from Warsaw by Lazar Zlatanovic reviewing the situation in Poland following the conclusion of the first part of the Solidarity congress. Noting that in the current situation "certain difficulties are caused, among other things, by pressure from abroad because the synchronized, sharp, head-on reaction of all Polish allies is a factor which cannot be disregarded here," Zlatanovic reports that "judging from the views of some party forums and Politburo members, the party is now more worried about the fate of socialism than ever before." The view that "Solidarity wants to take over power" is noticeable in all party statements since the congress.

According to Zlatanovic, "the character of self-management and general democracy" is at the core of the dispute between the party and Solidarity. This dispute "over the degree of democracy and self-management cannot but intensify the confrontation between them, and it is also feared that it might prevent any further dialogue," Zlatanovic says. He also reports that "in recent days the reaction of the allies to the Solidarity congress has been extraordinarily widely publicized here. The obvious intention is to let the public see the socialist community's enormous concern for the fate of the system in the country." The press carries reports on the meetings organized in the allied countries in connection with Solidarity's appeal to the East European countries. "It is symptomatic that these reports have almost completely excised from the press any reports on the West's reaction to the events in Poland," Zlatanovic concludes.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 16 September on page 3 carries an 800-word report from Moscow by R. Bajalski on the Soviet reaction to the Polish events and specifically to the Solidarity congress. Bajalski says that "in recent days certain conspicuous oscillations have been noticed in the Soviet political attacks on the Polish Solidarity trade union, oscillations that cannot be easily explained." At one time, the Solidarity trade union as a whole was denounced as "an opposition force to the socialist state." Then only the Solidarity congress was denounced as "an antisocialist mob," and now the Soviet political attacks are again aimed against the "'extremist leaders' of the Polish trade union, something that does not necessarily apply to the entire leadership of that organization." It is difficult to explain these oscillations, Bajalski says, especially because "none of the 'types' of Soviet attitude toward the complex and stormy events in Poland can be considered 'final.'" After all, as "foreign observers" in Moscow say, if surprises and even dangerous surprises are constantly occurring in Poland, "why should the occurrence of similar surprises be excluded in the Soviet attitude toward the Polish events?"

According to Bejalski, "after the oscillations provoked by specific events, it can be said that a differentiated approach still applies in the Soviet attitude toward Poland's Solidarity trade union because Moscow takes into account the real strength of that new social factor in Poland just as it considers the fact that the Polish party and Polish society as a whole also take into account that new factor."

Bajalski reports that strong criticism by Polish party, government and other press organs of some of the decisions of the Solidarity Congress and especially of its "appeal to the East European peoples" has been received in Moscow "with relief." However, "a deep concern persists due to the uncertainty about how far the changes in Poland might go," and in this connection "the steps of the Polish party leadership are awaited with extraordinary caution," Bajalski concluded.

HAIG VISIT SEEN USEFUL IN PRESENT WORLD CONDITIONS

AU171738 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 81 p 2

[Dobrica Pivnicki commentary: "Yugoslavia, the United States--Open Roads"]

[Text] The visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Belgrade is a kind of exception because at the same time this was his first visit to a European country which is not a NATO member. Yugoslavia's leading role as a nonaligned country and its influence in the world are of special interest for the United States.

The already traditionally good and friendly relations between the two countries made it possible that in the brief talks of only a few hours the two sides expressed their full readiness to promote relations.

During the past few years, representative of Yugoslavia and the United States have frequently exchanged views on many international questions. Naturally, both sides proceeded from different standpoints because what is involved is a dialogue between a big world power and a small country undoubtedly enjoying a reputation in world relations. However, the basis for good Yugoslav-U.S. relations lies primarily in respect for independence, sovereignty and noninterference. The American readiness to prevent any anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity has also greatly contributed to the development of good mutual relations.

The extensive dialogue between Vrhovec and Haig that began in Cancun as part of the meeting of foreign ministers before the summit meeting of a number of industrial countries and the developing countries continued during the talks in Belgrade. The interdependence of the political and economic spheres, as well as the crisis in international relations at this moment, were stressed. The Yugoslav side pointed to the need to change the present economic system, and hope was expressed that global talks will begin.

The frank Yugoslav-U.S. talks also dealt with an exchange of views, and although the two sides proceeded from different standpoints, these standpoints enabled the partners to gain useful knowledge for a better perception of the international situation.

These talks were held at a moment when competition between the two blocs has reached a dangerous point and when the demonstration of military power has become a daily fact. For precisely this reason the Belgrade talks are a good example of how, with mutual respect, different views can be overcome and mutual relations coordinated. In a world in which there is increasing saber-rattling, every attempt at talks, every effort invested in this direction is a valuable contribution to finding a balance in the relaxation of tension in the world in which loud threats can be heard from various circles within the two blocs.

Military conflicts and intervention with the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of other countries have become nearly a daily practice in international relations. The crisis of values in the international arena, both political and economic values, however, also causes views to be more frequently heard within the two blocs on the need to overcome the existing situation. However, regardless of whether the adherence to humanitarian principles or the selfish behavior of the well fed is involved, it is increasingly more difficult to speak in favor of the picture that portrays the reality of the contemporary world. This picture does not instill much confidence, but just such a complex and in many ways dangerous situation obviously calls for an urgent reexamination of positions and behavior. Despite the bitter dialogues of the great powers and their vociferous intolerance, roads leading to a better understanding and the possibilities for preventing conflicts have remained open.

The great problems of the contemporary world call for new bridges, while every dialogue opens up an opportunity for a better and safer future. The frank and useful spirit of the Belgrade talks between a great power and a nonaligned country, such as Yugoslavia, will be a good signpost for common assessments in the search for a general dialogue in international relations.

GDR ARMY GROUP VISITS DEFENSE SECRETARIAT

AU172133 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2200 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] A working group of the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army, headed by Lt Gen Ernst Hampf, recently visited the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense where it was received by Lt Gen Predrag Djukic, chief of the Political Administration. The delegation included colonels (Alfred Dzhiwulski), chief of the Department for Social-Scientific Training and Research; (Heinz Jankowski), lecturer for press and publishing activities; and lecturer (Rudi Wirek). Lt Col (Siegfried Eckert), GDR assistant military attache in Yugoslavia, was also present at the reception.

Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense for the political and legal sector, together with his associates, also received the GDR guests and held a long and friendly talk with them.

During their visit to our country, members of the working group of the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army visited the higher military-political school where they held talks with officers and lecturers of that institution of our country. They also visited the NARODNA ARMIJA news publishing institution where they were received by Stevan Korda, deputy director of the institution, together with his associates. The guests further visited the command of the Zagreb Military District and, after talks with the assistant for political and legal affairs, toured the Marshal Tito military barracks and acquainted themselves with the life and work of officers and soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army. They also visited Kumrovec, Comrade Tito's birthplace.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF KUWAITI AMIR

LD191026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0832 GMT 19 Sep 81

["Joint Yugoslav-Kuwaiti Communique"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 16-19 September 1981 at the invitation of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The talks between Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, with the participation of other personalities of the two countries, were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. During the talks there was a thorough exchange of views about the relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned and friendly countries, as well as about the deterioration of the international situation. A high level of similarity of assessments and stances was expressed on all questions under discussion.

The two sides emphasized the importance of President Tito's visit to Kuwait in 1979. The talks held on that occasion by President Tito and Shakyk Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah confirmed the firm foundations on which relations between the SFRY and the State of Kuwait were based.

It was noted with pleasure that bilateral relations have been developing successfully and that a high level of cooperation has been achieved within the nonaligned movement, in the United Nations and other international forums.

It was assessed that wide possibilities exist for a further promotion and expansion of economic cooperation in all fields, such as trade, development of industry and agriculture, financial and interbank cooperation, cooperation on third markets, scientific-technical and cultural-educational cooperation, information, and so on. The two sides expressed the readiness of their governments to take additional steps to promote overall relations and cooperation in the mutual interest of both sides.

The two sides expressed deep concern about the worsening of international relations due to competition between the great powers and the policy of spheres of influence. They confirmed the need for further efforts to strengthen world peace and security, to lessen international tension as a universal process, to stop the arms race, especially in the field of nuclear armaments and other means of mass destruction, to eliminate hotbeds of crisis and colonialism and all forms of racial discrimination.

They expressed their firm conviction that international relations must be based on the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs, nonuse of force and respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The two sides advocate serious and constructive dialogue among all countries on disarmament and other big international issues. They confirmed the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the solution of world problems.

They welcomed all efforts designed to promote and strengthen security and cooperation in Europe and in the Mediterranean area.

The two sides emphasized the great responsibility of the nonaligned policy and movement in the solution of key international problems--on which peace and security in the world depend--and stressed the importance of active and peaceful coexistence among all countries.

In this connection they pointed out the importance of and need for solidarity and cooperation among the nonaligned countries and the peaceful solution of mutual disputes on the basis of strict adherence to the principles of nonalignment in order to strengthen the role of the nonaligned policy and movement in implementing the aims of the nonaligned policy.

The two sides expressed great concern about the worsening situation in the Near East due to the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel toward the Arab peoples and countries. They also agreed that an overall, just and permanent solution of the Near East problem could not be achieved without the renewed establishment of the national, legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the creation of its own independent state on its national soil, and without Israel's total withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. In this connection the two sides again confirmed their constant support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and the need for its full participation in all efforts designed to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

The Kuwaiti side expressed its gratitude for Yugoslavia's support for the just Arab cause.

In this connection the two sides sharply denounced Israel's constant aggressive policy toward Lebanon, the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of this country, its persistent aggressive attacks on the innocent population, and the constant violation of Lebanese territorial integrity. They confirmed the need to extend support to all efforts aimed at securing peace and stability in Lebanon and preserving its security, sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity under its legal administration.

The two sides expressed serious concern about the continuing armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, as well as the hope that a peaceful solution to this conflict will be achieved soon. In this connection they expressed their support for all efforts aimed at achieving this aim.

The two sides confirmed that the preservation of security and peace in the gulf area represents the responsibility of the countries of this area alone without outside interference. They again confirmed their conviction that the gulf area must be kept out of all forms of international competition.

The Kuwaiti side informed the Yugoslav side about the character and aims of the council for cooperation among the Arab countries of the gulf. The Yugoslav side expressed full support for the aims and determination of the member countries of the council to strengthen their independence by means of mutual cooperation and to oppose the attempts to drag this area into international competition and confrontation.

Pointing out the danger to general peace and security caused by the constantly increasing naval forces of the great powers in the Indian Ocean, the two sides reaffirmed their support for the demands that foreign fleets should be withdrawn and that the Indian Ocean should be transformed into a zone of peace.

The two sides expressed concern about the continuing crisis in Southwest and Southeast Asia, and again emphasized the need to achieve a peaceful solution on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, to end all foreign interference and to recognize the right of the peoples to decide freely on all questions of internal life and commitments in international relations.

The two sides most sharply denounced the aggression committed by the racist regime of South Africa against independent African countries, and expressed full support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for independence and political and social emancipation.

The two sides expressed concern about the deepening crisis in the world economy and the ever-worsening position of the developing countries. They therefore consider it necessary to make maximum efforts to overcome the difficulties and to achieve an agreement on the beginning of global negotiations as a first step toward the establishment of a new international economic order on a more just and equal basis in the interest of the developing countries as well as the developed countries.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit by the amir of Kuwait to the SFRY and with the talks which were held on this occasion, and emphasized their conviction that they would contribute to a further strengthening of friendship and the expansion of relations and allround cooperation between the peoples of the SFRY and Kuwait.

The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, expressed deep gratitude to the Yugoslav peoples and their leadership for the warm and cordial reception, and invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Kuwait. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be determined later

Amir Departs

LD191003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0933 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] Dubrovnik, 19 Sep (TANJUG)--After a 4-day official friendly visit to our country during which he held talks with the highest leaders of Yugoslavia, the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, left our country this morning shortly before 1000. At his departure on a special plane of Kuwaiti Airlines, Shaykh as-Sabah was seen off by Jaksa Petric, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Ivica Valjald, president of the Dubrovnik Municipal Assembly; Nedo Milunovic, chief of protocol of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Paun Serbanovic, SFRY ambassador to Kuwait; and other personalities.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES GREEK CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

LD182142 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense received Army Gen Agamemnon Gratsios, chief of the General Staff of National Defense of the Republic of Greece, who is leading a military delegation of his country on an official, friendly visit to our country and the armed forces.

General Ljubicic had talks of mutual interest with his guest and members of the delegation of the friendly neighboring country. The talks concerned the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries.

On this occasion, General Ljubicic presented Gen Agamemnon Gratsios with the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with sash, which was bestowed on him by the SFRY Presidency for his merits in promoting friendly relations and developing fruitful cooperation in the sphere of military and scientific-technical activity of the armed forces of the SFRY and the Republic of Greece.

During the day Gen Agamemnon Gratsios was also received by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, who had talks with him on topics of interest to the armed forces of the two countries.

During his stay in Belgrade, General Gratsios and members of the delegation visited the Josiop Broz Tito memorial center and laid flowers on the president's grave.

Gen Agamemnon Gratsios will end his official, friendly visit to our country and the armed forces this afternoon, and will then leave Belgrade together with the delegation.

REPORT ON FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION

LD181332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 17 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG)--As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, at today's Federal Executive Council session chaired by Zvone Dragan, several issues relating to the economic system, the economic policy and relations with other countries were discussed. Some sociopolitical and organizational issues were also discussed.

The Federal Executive Council discussed and adopted a draft law on changing and supplementing the law on the bases of the system of prices and social control of prices as a basis for cooperation in the interrepublican committee for markets. The changes and additions provide for considerably sharpening the penalties for individual economic offenses and violations in relation to the forming of prices, as well as for the introduction of some new penalty provisions. Thus, among other things, it is envisaged that if a responsible person in a self-management organization, community or other legal entity does not hold to the procedure or criteria set out in this law and other federal regulations when forming prices, he may be punished by a term of imprisonment from 3 months to 3 years. This also applies if, in the context of his authority, he does not prevent the forming of prices in contravention of the provisions of the law and if as a result of this goods or services are sold at considerably higher prices than those which might be formed in accordance with the law and other regulations.

At today's session, the Federal Executive Council also adopted a draft decision on the aims and tasks of joint currency and money policy, and the joint bases of credit policy in 1982. It was agreed that this document should be presented to the competent SFRY assembly committee, the executive councils of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, and other organs and organizations.

The Federal Executive Council discussed information on the topical situation in relation to electricity supplies, as well as a proposal relating to measures for maximum possible production, rational consumption and economies of power in the 1981-82 winter period.

The council also discussed a proposal setting out the criteria for the acceptance and organization of international meetings and events in Yugoslavia and the financing of them. In this connection, the council concluded that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs should prepare and propose criteria on the basis of which decisions would be made about which international meetings and events should be accepted and held in Yugoslavia.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU191641 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 81

[Text] A large meeting was held today in Vranje within the framework of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Vranje secondary school. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly, spoke at the meeting. Many prominent sociopolitical and cultural workers were among the 10,000 attending the festivities. Correspondent Milenko Stojanovic reports:

After recalling the circumstances under which the Vranje secondary school was founded 3 years after the liberation of southern regions from the Turks and speaking on the development of school education in Serbia in the 19th century, Dragoslav Markovic then pointed out that Vranje and the Vranje region have always stood on the ramparts of freedom. More than 90 students and teachers of the Vranje secondary school alone died in the national liberation struggle. Members of almost all our peoples and nationalities studied in this secondary school and jointly fought in the struggle for freedom.

The president of the Yugoslav Assembly then spoke on the rapid socioeconomic development of the economically underdeveloped regions in Serbia, including Vranje. However, today the Vranje work organizations are operating very successfully and increasingly greater attention is being devoted to agriculture. All of that has contributed to building a solid basis for an even more dynamic further development.

Calling attention to the fact that the struggle for stabilization is our most important task, Dragoslav Markovic said that the strategic goal in this connection is to increase exports and improve the balance of payments.

[Begin Markovic recording] It must be openly stated that socialist self-management primarily demands from all a much greater amount of daily work, creativity and responsibility. Idleness, irresponsibility and irresponsible behavior are perhaps the greatest enemies not only of the struggle for economic stabilization, but of the struggle for strengthening the self-managing socialist system. One of the very important conditions for our general social stability is to desist from this behavior. [end recording]

Speaking about our country's international position, Dragoslav Markovic stressed that developing good-neighborly relations on the basis of respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, noninterference, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders is our permanent foreign political orientation.

[Begin Markovic recording] When there is no such reciprocity in the relations of a country neighboring Yugoslavia, when attempts are made to abuse our country's good will and openness to comprehensive neighborly cooperation to the detriment of our community's sovereignty, independence and integrity, and when thereby the equality and mutuality of relations are also being undermined, the development of concrete cooperation must inevitably suffer irrespective of our will. The fact of the flagrant interference by Albania's ruling circles in our internal affairs from the positions of irredentism and greater Albanian nationalism is an eloquent example of this truth.

We regard the national minorities as the factors of ties, mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations, and they can be and increasingly are precisely that under the conditions of free life, including the optimum conditions for their comprehensive development and national identity. It is in this light also that we consider our relations with the neighboring People's Republic of Bulgaria, with which we wish to develop positive and mutually beneficial cooperation in all spheres. It is our desire that this approach should also provide the framework for solving the known unsolved issues through a constructive dialogue and on the basis of mutual respect. Thus, we do not set the prior solution of the disputed issues, the restoration of its rights and the regularization of the position of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria as a condition for developing bilateral cooperation with Bulgaria. [End recording]

Within the framework of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the secondary school, a bas-relief of nine prominent Yugoslav creative cultural workers and a memorial plaque with the names of 93 students and teachers of that school who died in the struggle for freedom were formally unveiled today.

KOSOVO LEADER VIEWS ECONOMIC, POLITICAL SITUATION

LD190545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 18 Sep 81

[Text] Pristina, 18 Sep (TANJUG)--The wide sociopolitical activity which the organized socialist forces in Kosovo carry out to stabilize the political and security situation in the province must be closely linked with the daily struggle for the development of self-managing humane relations, and this also means against bureaucratism and statist and technocratic behavior in all environments and at all levels, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, emphasized during the conversation he had today in Pristina with the directors and responsible editors and other representatives of public media from all our republics and provinces.

During a long conversation in which he also answered a series of questions, Ali Sukrija outlined the basic directions of the League of Communists, sociopolitical organizations, self-managing mechanisms and state organs in the province in the prevention of activity by Albanian nationalists and irredentists and other hostile forces. He emphasized that the basic battle was being waged on the ideopolitical plane among the wide masses of members of all nations and nationalities in order to strengthen their unity and mobility in the struggle against counterrevolutionary, anti-socialist and anti-self-managing elements. Of course, Sukrija added, in defeating the enemy, we are also obliged to carry out all those constitutional and legal measures which are available to our society to protect and preserve the stability and integrity of the country, the achievements of revolution, togetherness, brotherhood and unity and the vital interests of the working class.

Referring to the results of the present efforts to consolidate the situation in the province, Sukrija emphasized that the greatest success was achieved where talks were held with the people, where the subjective factor organized itself together with the wide strata of the working people, citizens and youths. On the other hand, where this was missing the actions were not satisfactory and the results were not forthcoming. Otherwise, it is increasingly obvious that the processes initiated in Kosovo have had a strong effect on the consciousness of the overwhelming mass of the working people and citizens, members of all nations and nationalities who desire a peaceful life and work together in mutual trust and understanding.

Now that the phase of denunciation of the counterrevolutionary events is mainly over, the sociopolitical activity must, according to Ali Sukrija become much deeper and richer, more inventive and skillful in the continued clarification of the essence and true aims of nationalist and other hostile activity. A more noticeable and important role should be played in this by scientific and cultural workers, creators and all creative forces in the province, as well as by the information media in Kosovo and in the entire country.

The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo also spoke about the need for a more successful functioning of the self-managing mechanism in the province, delegate assemblies and executive organs, as well as of all sociopolitical organizations.

He devoted part of his speech to the economic situation. After emphasizing that Kosovo must carry its part of the country's burden for economic stabilization, Sukrija said that all subjective forces in the province must devote themselves to the problems of production, productivity and efficacy of economic operations. This will require many economic operators, and only them, to devote themselves more to production and the creation of income than to investments.

During their 2-day visit to Kosovo, the leaders of public media from all our republics and provinces held talks with the representatives of Trepca and Zvecan and today they had a meeting with the representatives of Kosovo University in the rector's office.

VOJVODINA LC SESSION DISCUSSES NATIONALITIES POLICY

LD142144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 14 Sep (TANJUG)--Since the 11th LCY Congress and especially in the last 2 years there has been further progress in intranational relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, whose population is nationally the most greatly mixed in Yugoslavia.

This appraisal, according to what was said today at a session of the Commission for Intranational Relations of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, stems from the discussions on equality and the consolidation of brotherhood, unity and socialist unity held in the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in nearly all of Vojvodina's 50 municipalities and several times in about 10 of them.

Today's discussion, in which Vasa Milic, Djura Varga, Dusan Stajic, Boza Sijacki, Sava Babic and others took part, points to the conclusion that the organizations of the League of Communists of Vojvodina in particular have increased their vigilance against enemy activities and manifestations of nationalism, irredentism and chauvinism and react more resolutely to any such phenomena. This is proved by the actions conducted against such phenomena and their exponents in Novi Sad, Sobutica, Kovacica, Senta, Kanjiza, Srbobran and some other places in order to deal with nationalist phenomena and behavior in economic and cultural life, education and publishing.

The counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, which have been sharply condemned in all environments, have at the same time prompted the basic organizations of the League of Communists of Vojvodina to carry out a deeper, fuller and more critical appraisal of the state of their awareness and of their activity in the implementation of the policy of national equality. It is true that, as was stressed, nationalism has not manifested itself in Vojvodina in a more acute form or forms of organized activity in the wake of the Kosovo events, but there have been a considerably greater number of statements and reactions from nationalist and chauvinist positions. This has been reflected, among other things, in theses and comments on, for instance, the "threat to Serbdom", the "fragmentation of the Serbian people", "inadequate conditions for the development of the Hungarian nation in Yugoslavia", and statements that "little has been done for the affirmation of the nationalities" and that "the chairs for the Romanian and Ruthenian languages and facilities in the Academy of Arts for educating members of all nationalities are unnecessary and expensive," and so forth.

There are signs that well-known nationalists who have been silent for a long time now are employing various other pretexts to advocate the same views. Some of them seek and find shelter in individual organizations and religious communities and the conservative part of the clergy, whose activity exceeds its constitutional rights.

It was stressed that by the 12th Congress of the LCY, the 9th Congress of the League of Communists of Serbia and the 17th Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, the communists of the League of Communists of Vojvodina should step up their action in the sphere of intranational relations.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD101412 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 10 Sep (TANJUG)--At a session chaired by Raif Dizdarevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina examined the operative program of tasks and measures for implementing the SFRY Presidency's decisions on the immediate tasks in realizing the economic stabilization policy, a program which was adopted by the Executive Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly.

It is reported that the Presidency gave its support to this program, expressing the request that all should participate in its implementation, and stressed that this document should remain open for the addition of further measures of action through which the SFRY Presidency's decisions are to be specifically realized.

Of particular importance in realizing the operative program are activities concerned with establishing the real situation in the sphere of investments, on the basis of which the directions of social activity in this sphere are to be fixed -- including the undertaking of all legal measures which are shown to be necessary. Within this framework a full solution must be sought from the decisive standpoint of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina to ensure fully -- by addending legal regulations if necessary -- that obligations are carried out in regard to precise declaration of preliminary evaluations and their jurisdiction. The Presidency also attributes particular importance to specific examination of the problems of imports and exports in organizations of associated labor, and to undertaking the necessary measures to improve the republic's balance of payments position by rational substitution of imports and by halting of investment in production based upon imported goods which do not yield the corresponding results in imports.

The presidency considers that the situation in which the republic found itself after the earthquake in Bosanska Krajina also requires certain changes in the plans for Bosnia-Hercegovina's socioeconomic development, in order that the necessary correction in development ensure that the consequences of the earthquake are overcome.

The presidency was informed about topical economic trends in the republic. It was assessed that as a result of a number of unresolved problems in the sphere of economic policy, and of the tendencies toward isolationism and monopolistic conduct which are still in evidence, very serious disruptions are appearing in the economy. The Presidency was informed about the particular difficulties in guaranteeing the necessary quantities of wheat, a situation in which regional isolationism and monopolistic setting of conditions are manifested in relations between organizations of associated labor. The desire was expressed for urgent solutions to be sought to overcome the difficulties which have arisen, in cooperation with the other republics and provinces and with federal organs.

In addition, the Presidency stressed that long-term solutions for supplying the republic with the necessary quantities of wheat and food lie as a whole in consistent realization of plan goals on the development of agricultural production in the republic. The Presidency thus calls upon all organizations of associated labor, all agricultural producers and all those possessing cultivable plots of land to exert the maximum effort, especially in the autumn and spring sowing campaign, to make use of all disposable and cultivable areas of land and to sow them.

The Presidency also adopted the plan for the operation of economic and social activities directed to guaranteeing needs of common interest for national defense in the event of war.